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#1

A Record of Four Years

in the

**National League of
Women Voters**

1920-1924

National League of Women Voters

532 Seventeenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE GET-OUT-THE-VOTE COMMITTEE

Because of the educational value of the work which is involved in a Get-Out-The-Vote campaign the committee agrees that "there is no adequate reason for discontinuing the policies of special get-out-the-vote activities, since in fact, these activities link themselves in a permanent program which is fundamentally educational in character."

The committee regards as fundamental to a get-out-the-vote campaign the following:

1. Stressing the importance of the primaries, conventions, and caucuses.
2. Holding of candidates meetings which among other things acts as a direct stimulus to the development of issues.
3. Employment of questionnaires which are reasonable in tone and discretely used.
4. Becoming acquainted with the State election laws and the working of digests thereof.
5. Holding of Voters Schools which include demonstrations of the machinery of voting.
6. Knowledge of the Literacy Laws and Tests in States where a Literacy Law exists.
7. Working for permanent registration, shorter ballot, and other measures recommended by our Efficiency in Government Department.
8. Aiming to reach eventually the youth of our public schools.

The committee believes that only a skeleton plan for getting out the vote should be suggested by the National office. That each State should work out its own plan. That, however, the National office keep on file mimeographed copies of a compilation of all information gathered in the 1924 campaign, to be supplied to Regional Directors and State Chairmen for their information.

HOW PATRIOTIC WAS YOUR STATE ON ELECTION DAY?

PERCENTAGE OF ADULT CITIZENS VOTING IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION, 1924.

Rank	State	Percentage Voting
1	West Virginia	74.8
2	Indiana	71.7
3	Rhode Island	71.7
4	Utah	71.0
5	Wyoming	69.7
6	New Hampshire	69.6
7	Delaware	69.4
8	Iowa	69.4
9	Illinois	67.9
10	New Mexico	67.7
11	Nevada	67.0
12	Kansas	66.2
13	New Jersey	66.1
14	Missouri	65.6
15	Nebraska	65.6
16	North Dakota	65.0
17	Minnesota	63.1
18	Kentucky	62.4
19	Colorado	61.7
20	California	61.7
21	Idaho	60.9
22	New York	60.9
23	South Dakota	60.8
24	Wisconsin	59.9
25	Connecticut	58.9
26	Oregon	58.5
27	Ohio	58.4
28	Massachusetts	57.3
29	Michigan	56.1
30	Montana	53.3
31	Washington	53.1
32	Vermont	51.7
33	Oklahoma	50.3
34	Arizona	49.7
35	Pennsylvania	47.2
36	Maine	47.0
37	Maryland	42.1
38	North Carolina	37.9
39	Texas	27.7
40	Tennessee	24.2
41	Florida	19.3
42	Virginia	17.9
43	Arkansas	15.5
44	Alabama	13.8
45	Louisiana	13.2
46	Mississippi	12.8
47	Georgia	11.3
48	South Carolina	7.4
United States		51.2

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#4

Data assembled for
Special Committee of Nine
to present recommendations for activities
of the League of Women Voters
with reference to the approaching
General Election of 1928

SECTION TWO

Women and the Political Parties
Women on Election Boards
Women and Jury Service
Women in Public Office

National League of Women Voters Headquarters
532 - Seventeenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
April 1927.

Data concerning
Voting Statistics and the Voting Habit in the
United States
Women and the Political Parties
Women and Public Office
prepared for a special
Committee of Nine
to present recommendations for activities
of the League of Women Voters
with reference to the approaching
General Elections of 1928

National League of Women Voters Headquarters

532 - Seventeenth Street, N.W.

Washington, D. C.

April 1927.

April 10, 1928.

Memorandum from the National League of Women Voters
- - - - -The National Association of Manufacturers Takes up Education and Child Labor.

In 1924 the League of Women Voters, in common with other great national organizations, appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives in support of the Child Labor Amendment to the constitution. At the same time the National Association of Manufacturers appeared in opposition.

The League of Women Voters has steadfastly upheld the cause of the Amendment which was submitted to the states in June of that year and has reiterated its belief that the labor of children "at unfit ages, for unreasonable hours, and under unwholesome conditions" must cease. The Association of Manufacturers has consistently and unremittingly fought ratification of the amendment, which the Leagues in the states have worked to secure.

In continuing its opposition to the Amendment the Association of Manufacturers has offered instead its own program incorporating standards which it believes to offer adequate protection for child laborers. This program which is sponsored by the "Junior Education and Employment Committee" of which Mr. Howell Cheney of Connecticut is chairman has received considerable comment in the Press since it was offered. It is, therefore, timely to review briefly the association's activities during the past few years, and to submit some comment on the standards it now endorses.

While the Child Labor Amendment was before Congress, and during the legislative campaigns of 1925, the Association based its opposition upon constitutional grounds only, and denied any desire to employ children. James A. Emery, their General Counsel, representing more than half the State Associations in addition to the National Association said to the House Judiciary Committee:

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NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Statement in Support of Plank Relating to

PUBLIC WELFARE IN GOVERNMENT

1928

"We urge the further development of the policies inaugurated by the Congress for child protection and for the prevention of needless maternal and infant deaths; and we urge increasingly generous provision by government for education and for the protection of children against premature and injurious labor."

At any given moment, there are, in this country, 2,500,000 expectant mothers. Many thousands of these are dependent upon untrained midwives, upon their neighbors or upon their husbands for help when their babies are born. They and thousands more are tragically ignorant of what constitutes adequate care for themselves and for their babies.

It is to the high credit of the Congress that during the last few years much progress has been made to meet this situation. Under the Maternity and Infancy Act, 45 states and the Territory of Hawaii are cooperating with the federal government. In the fiscal year 1927, over 26,000 pre-natal and child health clinics were held, isolated rural districts were reached by travelling clinics, more than 1,000,000 babies were helped by the expert advice and assistance of state doctors and nurses; and the gratitude of thousands of mothers for the first opportunity they ever have had to have their children examined by a physician, and to receive for themselves some instruction in child care, testifies to the value of what has been done.

This work must continue in some proper form. There are still over 1800 counties in this country without a public health nurse. The death rate of mothers and babies has been reduced but is still far too high. It would be as foolish for the government to withdraw from this task of life-saving as it would be for the Forest Service to stop preventing forest fires - as foolish and more inhuman. We ask the government to carry on in some form the work so splendidly begun for mothers and their children.

Once the baby is safely born, it must be protected and educated if it is to become a useful man or woman. Changes in American life constantly throw an increasing burden upon our schools. Government can have no higher nor more repaying function than the support of education and the promotion of educational research.

Of equal importance is the necessity that government, federal and state, each in its own field, carry on the work of guarding youth from labor excessive in hours or dangerous in character. It is peculiarly important that those agencies of the national government which increase our knowledge of childhood and its problems, and of what science is teaching as to the best methods of meeting them, have generous support.

Statement in Support of Plank Relating to
EFFICIENCY IN GOVERNMENT

1928

"We advocate an amendment to the federal constitution which would do away with the long interval now prevailing between the election of the members of the Congress and the beginning of their terms, at the same time eliminating the short session of the Congress with its admitted legislative embarrassments and the possibility of the enactment of laws by representatives whose policies have been repudiated by their constituents."

Such an amendment proposes a fundamental, constructive improvement in the machinery of the federal government.

Under the present system members of the Congress are elected four months before their terms begin and thirteen months before the opening of the first regular session of the Congress to which they have been elected. This procedure is inconsistent with the principles of representative government which demand that government should be responsive to the will of the voters as expressed at the polls. While the newly elected representatives of the people must wait for more than a year to enter upon their duties, the old Congress, many of whose members may have been repudiated by their constituents, continues for a four months' period to enact legislation.

Under the present system by the time a member of the Congress takes his seat he may be entirely out of touch with his constituency. In the case of a member of the House of Representatives, more than half his term has expired and he is often confronted with a primary campaign before his Congressional service is well started and before he has established any record.

The difficulties of legislation in that short session are well recognized. There is always the possibility that vicious legislation may be passed without due consideration, and that good legislation may be delayed because of the disadvantage of the fixed date of adjournment.

These dangers are extraordinarily heightened in the event of failure of the Electoral College to elect a President by majority vote. The choice then falling to the House of Representatives, under the present system it is the old House that elects rather than the new one, the members of which have been elected upon the same issues as those influencing the presidential election.

The protracted interval between the election of the President and of the members of the Congress and the beginning of their terms is not based upon any present contention of circumstance or policy. It is an outgrowth of an early period when the delays and hazards of travel made it prudent to allow a period of months for the journey to the capitol. It should be abolished without delay in the interest of efficient administration and law making and out of regard for the principles of representative government.

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#9

"Unfinished Business"

by

Maud Wood Park

Child Welfare Committee
National League of Women Voters
532 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Second Edition, January 1928

X- JK 1881

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#110

The Curtis-Reed Education Bill
for a
Federal Department of Education

Published by the
Committee on Education
National League of Women Voters
532 Seventeenth Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.
Second Printing February, 1929
Price: Four Cents per Copy

#11

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The Tariff

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Questions for Discussion

I. General Background.

A. What is the tariff?

What is the difference between a protective tariff and a tariff for revenue only?

What are the fundamental arguments for and against protection?

What interests favor a high protective tariff? What interests are against it?

On what basis, if any, should industries be protected? What should be the extent of protection?

B. What has been the history of tariff in the United States?

When did the tariff first become an issue in American politics?

What industries first received protection in the United States, and why?

In what respects has there been a change in the attitude of groups toward the tariff in the last few years?

C. Why has the tariff been a perennial question in American politics?

Why are revisions so frequent?

Are they frequent enough?

What in general were the terms of some of the outstanding tariff acts?

What has been the general trend in tariff making?

II. Making the Tariff.

A. Under what authority does Congress make a tariff?

Why is the tariff considered by some as peculiarly a Congressional task?

What recent attempts have been made to delegate control over the tariff to the Administrative branch?

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#12

NEW IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION LEGISLATION

by

Adena Miller Rich
Chairman, Special Committee on Immigration Problems

September, 1929

National League of Women Voters
532 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Price for additional copies: 7¢ each

X-3K 1881

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#13

The Story of
The Committee on the Legal
Status of Women

National League of Women Voters
532 - 17th St., N. W.
Washington, D. C.
October, 1929

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
RELATIVE TO THE NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN
AND THE HAGUE CONFERENCE FOR THE CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

#14

X- JK 1881

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NOVEMBER 27, 1929

The government of the United States has been invited to send delegates to a Conference which is to attempt to codify international law on three subjects, one of them that of nationality.

With one aspect of the agenda of the Conference, that which relates to the nationality of married women, the National League of Women Voters is much concerned. The League has entire appreciation of the scope of the Conference, and of the complexity and difficulty of the problems to be treated. Nevertheless it is important in this instance to seek solution because, in the question of the nationality of married women, the fundamental concept of the place of women in modern society is involved. The need is to clear a forward path. Any backward step, or compromises which would block the natural course of progress, would create among women in many countries a reaction of resentment and injustice certain to be more and more widely shared.

Happily, the women of the United States have reason to be confident that this country will uphold in the Conference a progressive point of view, in keeping with the principle already written into law through the Cable Act. We wish to speak specifically of two points:

1. The general principle to be upheld with respect to the nationality of women.
2. The personnel of the delegation to the Hague.

THE PRINCIPLE

The principle may be simply stated. It is that the nationality of a woman should not be determined by marital status alone, or by a change during marriage of the nationality of her husband. The nationality of a woman should not be changed without her consent except under circumstances which would operate to change the nationality of a man without his consent.

It is unnecessary to comment on the law in Latin American countries, providing that nationality shall not be determined by marriage only; or on the Cable Act in this country which somewhat imperfectly embodies the same principle, previously written into the platforms of both our major political parties in 1920; or on the course of legislation in other countries since the war tending in the same direction.

The League does feel an obligation, however, to point out the opinion held by great numbers of women, not only in this country but but in others. The National League of Women Voters is the member organization in this country of the International Alliance of Women for

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#15

ABSENTEE VOTING AND REGISTRATION LAWS
AS THEY AFFECT
COLLEGE STUDENTS

Prepared by
Miss Ruth Moore
Member of the Washington University League of Women Voters
St. Louis, Missouri

Mimeographed by
The National League of Women Voters
532 - 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.
December, 1929

L4

#16

National League of Women Voters
Committee on the Legal Status of Women
Miss Sophonisba P. Breckinridge, Chairman
February 10, 1930

LEGAL STATUS NEWS

Nationality

Good news for the National League of Women Voters and for the women of this country is word that Mrs. Maud Wood Park will be at The Hague during the Conference on the Codification of International Law in March. She will take part in the demonstrations and meetings on the subject of nationality planned by the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship.

The resolution on the principle of nationality which the Alliance offers reads:

"That a woman, whether married or unmarried, shall have the same right as a man to retain or to change her nationality."

This is a clear and brief and suitable expression of the principle which should be greatly advanced by the discussions at The Hague. The rigidly worded treaty which the Woman's Party is at present agitating in this country in advance of the meeting at The Hague, the League believes to be mistaken in method and unfortunate in form.

Meanwhile in Washington, the League is cooperating with other organizations in a promising effort to eliminate the discriminations which still mar the Cable Act.

Ganna Walska McCormick v. United States

Very timely following Miss Breckinridge's domicile study is the recent decision of the United States Customs Court in the case of Ganna Walska.

Ganna Walska of France, wife of Harold F. McCormick, came to this country to visit her husband. In entering the United States duty was assessed on a velvet cloak, which she brought because purchases made abroad and brought into this country "by residents returning from abroad" are subject to duty. Miss Walska claimed that the goods were duty free as she was a resident of France. The facts of the case on which the decision was based further revealed that Miss Walska had maintained her residence in Paris prior to and since her marriage, while Mr. McCormick maintains his residence in Chicago. Further, they have never maintained a common home although they live upon friendly terms and exchange frequent visits. Miss Walska is not dependent upon her husband for support.

"During the past couple of generations or so," the Court said, "the legal status of a married woman has gradually and definitely changed. The common law theory of marriage has largely ceased to obtain. The wife is now a distinct legal entity. She now stands in most, if not all, of the states on terms of equality with her husband in respect to property, torts, contracts and civil rights. This has been accomplished by statute and the decisions of the court." (1)

(1) From the decision of January 16, 1930, U. S. Daily, January 21, 1930, page 7.

Press Department
National League of Women
April 9, 1930

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REPORT ON MARCH 26TH SUFFRAGE ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

(This summary of March 26 woman suffrage anniversary celebrations is based on telegrams, letters, special reports and newspaper clippings received at headquarters of the National League of Women Voters in Washington.)

GENERAL PLAN

The tenth anniversary year of woman suffrage was observed Wednesday, March 26, in a cross-country chain of celebrations arranged by the National League of Women Voters, and its state, city and town Leagues. Celebrations arranged to go on simultaneously at 2 o'clock (Eastern Standard Time) in 40 states and the District of Columbia tuned in to the keynote national celebration at the St. Regis Hotel, New York City under the direction of the New York League of Women Voters. The radio program from 2 to 2:30 o'clock was carried by a coast to coast hook-up of 37 stations on National Broadcasting Company's system.

SPEAKERS

The speakers on the national radio program were Miss Katharine Ludington, first vice-president of the National League of Women Voters; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, honorary president of the League; Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the National League.

STATIONS CARRYING THE RADIO PROGRAM

WEAF	New York	WHAS	Louisville
WTAG	Worcester	KSTP	St. Paul
WGY	Schenectady	KSL	Salt Lake City
WRUC	Akron	WJAR	Providence
WHO	Des Moines	WRC	Washington, D. C.
WCW	Omaha	WGR	Buffalo
WTMJ	Milwaukee	KSD	St. Louis
WCAI	San Antonio	WPTF	Raleigh
KVCO	Tulsa	WJAX	Jacksonville
WEHI	Boston	WKY	Oklahoma City
WCBS	Portland, Maine	WMC	Memphis
WCLE	Pittsburgh	KWV	Chicago
WWJ	Detroit	KPRC	Houston
WRVA	Richmond	WIOD	Miami
WBT	Charlotte	WAPI	Birmingham
WFI	Philadelphia	KGO	San Francisco
KHQ	Spokane	KFO	San Francisco
KOMO	Seattle	KGW	Portland, Oregon
KOA	Denver		

RADIO RECEPTION

Reports from Clarksdale, Miss., said that due to static a part of the program could not be heard. Several Illinois Leagues reported very poor radio reception, traceable undoubtedly to the severe snowstorm on that date. Scattering spots in

Open Conference of the Department of Efficiency in Government
Monday, April 28, 1930, at 2:00 P. M.
the Ballroom, Brown Hotel
Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser, Chairman, Presiding

The Honorable William Williamson, Member of the House of Representatives from South Dakota and chairman of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, spoke on "Reorganizing the Federal Government."

Following his address (copy of which is attached), there was discussion from the floor. The speaker was asked by Miss Gertrude McFally of Maryland to enlarge upon his statement that the Government could be run just as well with one-fourth fewer employees, since, as she pointed out, the Civil Service Law allows ample ground for dismissal. Mr. Williamson said that it was not a case of dismissing incompetents as much as of reorganizing Governmental activities to eliminate overlapping and duplication of plant and work. He added that in several cases a 10% reduction in personnel within a bureau has been made by its head.

Mrs. Ogg of Wisconsin asked how much politics interfered with any progress of the simplification and reorganization of the Federal Government. Mr. Williamson showed that the many special interests involved in any change had in the past prevented many desirable reforms. Mrs. Herbert Knox Smith of Connecticut then asked how the bureau chiefs might start to improve matters without legislation. The speaker said that a man who grew up with a system is not often the one to reform it. Simplification of procedure in handling routine is badly needed. There are too many checks on each other. A bureau chief could speed up action if he had the ability to view things critically.

In answer to the question of Miss Hunter of Louisville as to whether lowering the retirement age might increase efficiency, Mr. Williamson said emphatically that even lowering the age limit five years would improve service 100%.

Miss Frederic brought out the point that the number of independent agencies contributed greatly to the complexity of the problem. To this Mr. Williamson agreed. He showed that the placing of independent bureaus is a major problem. Some people believe all should be under cabinet heads so that the theory of separation of powers - with the executive branch under the President - would be carried out. Against that theory the speaker showed that the Tariff and Interstate Commerce Commissions, and others like them, should not be under the influence of the Cabinet. Quasi-judicial and fact-finding bodies and boards with supervisory functions should not be under the executive or legislative branches. Many independent boards like the Veterans' and Pension Bureaus should be united under a cabinet head, but the smaller ones fear they will be submerged in the larger agency.

Miss Hauser said that the League is not supporting any legislative proposal but is initiating study of this timely subject. She then asked for a rising vote of thanks to the speaker.

A symposium on state administrative reform followed.

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"ON TRIAL"

Skit Presented as a Dramatic Denouement at the
Tenth Anniversary Convention
of the
National League of Women Voters

Louisville, Kentucky

May 3, 1930

Mimeographed by request
Additional Copies available at 6¢ per copy
National League of Women Voters
532 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
June, 1950

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- outlines for three 30-minute discussions -

The following publications should be used with these outlines:

	Per copy
History, Principles, and Policy	2¢
Why Join?	2¢
The First Ten Years	3¢
Proceedings of the Tenth Anniversary Convention	65¢
By-Laws (included in the "Proceedings")	5¢
Ten Years of Growth (included in the "Proceedings")	15¢
Charts of Achievements, 1920-1930 (included in "Ten Years of Growth")	10¢
Proceedings of the General Council 1929	20¢
A Handbook of Pre-Election Activities	10¢
Program of Work (Free in limited quantity)	
Program-Making Procedure	5¢
General Finance Plan (Free in limited quantity)	
List of Publications	" " " "

At the conclusion of one of the three discussions it is suggested that there be a showing of the slide film "The National League of Women Voters - What It Is and How It Came To Be." The film consists of 63 pictures illustrating the history and present activities of the League. The film and the projection lantern are easily operated, and may be had for a small rental fee.

Note: Brief biographical material on the various national officers may be obtained from the press department at the national office.

Prepared by the
National League of Women Voters
532 Seventeenth Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

REVISED JUNE, 1930

Price: Ten Cents per Copy

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#21

Statement in Opposition
to the
"Equal Rights" Amendment

by

Julia M. H. Carson

Published by the
Department of Legal Status of Women
National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

January 1931

Price: Ten Cents per Copy

March 1931

HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TO PREVENT WAR

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A temporary committee known as "The Special Committee on the Reduction of Armaments" was formed in 1921. Miss Elizabeth Hauser was its first chairman.

At the Baltimore Convention, this special committee was included under the new name of the "Committee on International Cooperation to Prevent War" in the regular program of the League. The name was selected after a great deal of thought and deliberation. While rarely spoken correctly in introduction, it has an extraordinary advantage, inasmuch it contains the positive idea that war will be prevented by international cooperation and not by any other means. This at once prevents the League from sharing the method of the extreme pacifists who feel that their nation can disarm alone in an international world; and, on the other hand, repudiates international alliances and responsibilities which have not clearly as their objective the maintenance of peace. Mrs. Catt, Lady Astor and others spoke on international affairs, and the first definite program of work was adopted. The following September, Miss Ruth Morgan became chairman of the department.

At the annual Convention in Des Moines, the Committee was raised to the Department of International Cooperation to Prevent War. Mr. Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, presented the plan which permitted the United States to join the World Court, and Lord Cecil came to speak on behalf of peace with a background of the League of Nations. The League endorsed the support of the World Court measure, but it did not support United States entry into the League of Nations. It had previously worked for the Washington Disarmament Conference, and it pledged its support to all future conference whose object would be the reduction and limitation of naval or other armaments. It reiterated its former commitments and enlarged its program. So soon as the Kellogg-Briand Pact was presented to the United States, it joined in a campaign both with its own members and with other organizations for its approval and ratification. In 1929, it added the two Pan American Treaties for Conciliation and Arbitration. In 1930, it advocated reduction of naval armaments by the London Naval Conference and also helped to send American women delegates to the Conference itself. It supported the treaty which grew out of the Conference and maintained two legislative workers in Washington, one specially sent by this Department, to assist in its passage at the special session of the Senate held in July.

The League has visualized for all its members a training not only in the background and support of government, but in respect to special measures, and has proposed the means of active and efficient support. It is aware that in the field of international affairs there is no trained citizenship, either men or women, prepared to act with forethought and constructively. While it has fearlessly adopted all measures looking toward the elimination of war as a means of settling international difficulties, it is also aware that many of its citizens are still indifferent, not only to this program, but to any program of continued cooperation with the rest of the world. If governments moving toward new functions and new policies are especially subject to fears and doubts, then the United States is not an exception. It cannot truly claim fear of interference or invasion because of its two oceans and its isolation; nevertheless, the fear expressed by England's statement of being found to have taken a "definite commitment for an indefinite situation" is one which to some extent determines the opinion of the citizens of this country. The League of Women Voters aims to give its members a thorough knowledge, not only of the hopes involved in international cooperation, but more especially of how demands can be laid down and limited so as to permit their fulfillment without arousing a sense of national disadvantage in its citizens. Therefore, the League cherishes for its members the ambition that without being recklessly progressive or still more thoughtlessly reactionary, they can support a steady forward going foreign policy such as will eventually lead to genuine international cooperation.

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THE CONDUCT OF THE
FOREIGN POLICY OF THE
UNITED STATES

By
Beatrice Pitney Lamb

Published by
National League of Women Voters
Department of
Government and International Cooperation
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

March, 1931
Price: Five Cents a Copy
Four dollars and fifty cents per hundred copies

National League of Women Voters

To the Board of Directors
Annual Report of the Committee on Social Hygiene
Mrs. Elwood Street, Chairman
April 1, 1930 to March 31, 1931

I. Summary of Activities of Committee

As National chairman of the Social Hygiene Committee my major activity has been the work with Miss Rockwood on the Explanation of the Social Hygiene program. This explanation is now in the hands of the printer and will be ready for distribution very soon.

I have in preparation an outline for a "How To Do It" leaflet on the first study item of our program -- Preventive social measures and administration of justice as they relate to sex offenders. The material for this outline was gathered from the study of the courts, laws, etc. made in Washington, D. C. in company with Mrs. Croxton, who is the Social Hygiene Chairman of the Voteless League of Women Voters of the District of Columbia.

Miss Rockwood prepared an answer to a questionnaire on the status of police-women in the United States to be sent to the Women's Police Committee of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship.

On December 3 and 4, I attended the Fourth Annual Social Hygiene Institute in Cleveland, Ohio, sponsored by the Cleveland League, and spoke on "Why a Social Hygiene Committee in the National League of Women Voters?" On the following morning Miss Shields, state chairman of Social Hygiene in Ohio, and I had a long conference.

On March 20 I met a group of New Jersey League women in New York City for a conference. This group included the state president, the state chairman of Social Hygiene, a county Social Hygiene chairman, and the research chairman of Social Hygiene for the New Jersey League. The conference dealt mainly with the interests of the New Jersey League in a study item of birth control, which is included in their state program of work.

These are the only personal contacts I have had with state chairmen. I am hoping that with the publication of the Explanation of the Social Hygiene Program there will be a better understanding of the work of the committee.

"Who's Who on Social Hygiene Committee"

April, 1931

<u>State</u>	<u>Chairman</u>	
Connecticut	Mrs. M. Burton Paradise, New Haven	Home-maker: Has always been interested in social hygiene.
District of Columbia	Mrs. F. B. Croxton, Washington	Executive Secretary of Social Hygiene Society of Washington.
Illinois	Dr. Rachelle S. Yarros, Chicago	Secretary of Illinois Social Hygiene League. Physician.
Indiana	Mrs. S. M. Compton, South Bend	Wife of a physician. Active in clubs; Y.W.C.A. speaker.
Iowa	Mrs. Philip Jeans, Iowa City	Wife of a physician; Public Health nurse.
Maine	Dr. Freida E. Lippert, Hallowell	Physician in charge at State School for Girls.
Massachusetts	Mrs. J. Russell Hawks, Gloucester	Former Secretary of Department of Public Welfare in Government of National League of Women Voters.
Michigan	Miss Jessie Phelps, Ypsilanti	Home-maker and teacher.
Missouri	Dr. Harriet Cory, St. Louis	Physician and lecturer.
Montana	Mrs. F. B. Taylor, Hardin	Home-maker.
New Jersey	Mrs. W. W. Jourdin, Short Hills	Physician; home-maker.
Ohio	Miss Permelia Shields, Cleveland	Educator and Social Service Executive.
Tennessee	Mrs. Sophie Friedman, Memphis	Lawyer. Vice-President, Tennessee Social Hygiene Association.
Utah	Mrs. Hazel Todd, Salt Lake City	Executive Director of Civic Center Opportunity School.

Other Social Hygiene Chairmen

Colorado	Mrs. T. D. Cunningham, Denver
Florida	Dr. Grace Papot, West Palm Beach
Hawaii	Mrs. W. E. Wall, Honolulu
Louisiana	Mrs. Jesse P. Wilkinson, New Orleans
Minnesota	Mrs. Woodard Colby, St. Paul
South Dakota	Mrs. A. D. Lampson, Brookings
Virginia	Miss Marie Leahy, Richmond
Wisconsin	Mrs. A. H. Wilkinson, Milwaukee

X- JK 1881

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#26

AN OUTLINE
for
A COMMUNITY STUDY OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
AS IT RELATES TO SEX OFFENDERS

For the Use of Social Hygiene Chairmen
of Leagues of Women Voters

Issued by the
Department of Social Hygiene
National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.
June 1931

Price: 5 Cents

X- JK 1881

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#27

Excerpts from a

SPEECH OF

Professor Albert Jacobs
of Columbia University

At the Meeting of the General Council

1931

Prepared by the
Committee on the Legal Status of Women
National League of Women Voters
532 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
July, 1931

Price: Twenty Cents

X-JK 1881

Semi-Annual Report to the Board of Directors

National League of Women Voters

Period April 1-October 1, 1931

DIRECT PRIMARY INQUIRY

The Direct Primary Committee is still working, still feeling its way toward an uncertain goal. After the 1931 Council program, a report of the program, a copy of the "Hearing" and of Professor Boots' speech were sent to the Committee and were made available to all the state members of the Department. A luncheon conference was held at the time of the Council with those members of the committee who were present. During the summer Miss Frederic and the Chairman compiled and summarized all the reports of interviews and correspondence and sent to the Committee members a report of the inquiry up to August, 1931. This report included: (1) conclusions in regard to existing conditions; (2) proposed remedies; (3) points suggested for further investigation; (4) a detailed summary of opinions and proposals on two of the seemingly most controversial phases: (a) the problem of securing fewer and better candidates, and (b) party responsibility. The accompanying letter proposed a plan for League publications on the Direct Primary. It asked for comments of the committee on all of this material and for their opinions concerning the adoption by the committee of certain fundamental policies upon which general agreement seemed likely. Four replies to this report have come in. It is hoped further discussion of the report may take place at a partial meeting of the committee during the present week. Plans will then be laid for the work of the committee between now and the Convention.

STATE PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES

May I call attention here to these sections in the supplementary report prepared by the Secretary of the Department. It is noticeable that the states tend increasingly to study and support subjects on the National program in specific terms related to their own problems, and further, that there is a widespread interest in certain subjects, county government for example. Such interests suggest the direction in which changes may be made in the department's program of work.

Conferences with State Members. Since April (in some cases After October 1) either the Chairman or the Secretary, or both, have had conferences with fifteen state members as follows: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, District of Columbia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, and California.

PLANS FOR PUBLICATIONS

The Explanation of the Program. It had been thought that the supply on hand might be adequate for use until the convention, but it has been exhausted and a reprint of a few hundred copies is in press to serve until a complete revision is made to accompany the program for 1932-1934.

Ballot Pamphlet. Miss Frederic has in preparation a pamphlet on ballots emphasizing the office type of short ballot, but work on it has had to be suspended several times to make way for things of more immediate importance.

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COMMITTEE ON THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN

Semi-Annual Report to the Board of Directors

National League of Women Voters

For Period April 1, 1931 - October 1, 1931

Following the General Council meeting a report of the Institute was sent to the members of the Committee with outlines of the speeches and in the case of two addresses we offered to send copies in full upon request.

An Explanation of the program is now in the hands of the Reading Committee.

The chairman has also outlined some material for use in College League discussion groups.

At the regional conference in New York on October 14 there was a session on "Marriage Laws" led by the chairman. Dr. Albert C. Jacobs spoke on "Marriage Laws and Their Administration," before and after which there were discussions of "What Happens in License Offices," "Child Marriages," and "The Marriage Ceremony." About sixteen persons were present from four states of the second region and Connecticut.

The chairman has outlined suggestions for a Legal Status issue of the League News tentatively scheduled for December.

The chairman would like to suggest as valuable in her opinion, study or discussion group outlines of the two copies treated so excellently by Miss Breckinridge - Domicil and the practical working out of the independent citizenship law. The committee is short on good "text books" and these articles seem made to our hand. With an outline tool of some sort their extremely interesting possibilities ought to strike fire in some Leagues. The chairman would appreciate the opinion of the Executive Committee on this.

There follows a report of the activities of the Committee since April 1, 1931.

1. Personnel (as of October 1, 1931)

- 35 members in 33 states, Hawaii and District of Columbia
- 1 special member, "U. S. member of the Committee on Nationality of Married Women, I. A. W. S. E. C."
- 1 new member within period
- 13 at least are lawyers.

2. States in which there has been no chairman within the period - 11

Iowa	Oklahoma
Louisiana	Pennsylvania
Maryland	Rhode Island
Nevada	Utah
New Mexico	West Virginia
North Dakota	

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Data Supplementing Chairman's Semi-Annual Report

National League of Women Voters

Period April 1-October 1, 1931

NUMBER OF STATE MEMBERS - 40 (40 on October 1, 1930)

In all states where the League is organized excepting Hawaii, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Texas. (After October 1 members appointed in Pennsylvania and Texas.)

Number resigned since April 1 and no successors appointed - 3 (Hawaii, South Carolina and Texas).

Number of new members since April 1 - 5 (Illinois, Kansas, Maine, New Mexico, Oregon).

Activity of members - Some record of work has come in from three-fourths of the states during the past six months. Sources of information include personal interviews, bulletin items, regional reports, replies to Who's Who questionnaires and to letters, including program-making correspondence. No information has been received as to the activity of the members in Florida, Kansas, Maryland, North Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Washington; there are very few indications of activity from Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Vermont.

STATE ACTIVITIES

Study groups, local meetings, kits and other League methods of spreading understanding which in 1931 included legislative support prove the growth of concern in recent months over problems of taxation and county government, each of which is under active consideration in more than twenty states. The simplifications of state administration has been achieved in Georgia and is a goal in Maine, North Carolina and Missouri, while in a number of states there is active interest in state constitutional revision. There is a continuing interest in elections, permanent registration and the operation of the primary. The manager plan continues to spread and in Bangor, Maine, it was adopted in September under the leadership of the League.

Outstanding state League material is in use in Indiana and Michigan in their study of county problems, in Connecticut where local Leagues have been investigating town expenditures, in New York City where the Municipal Affairs Committee has prepared kits for round tables on municipal government, the manager plan, and proportional representation. Illinois has equipped every local chairman with an up-to-date kit for the winter's work.

A two-day conference on city affairs was held in New York City in April and plans for an October conference on Larger Units of Government are well under way in New Jersey. Minnesota devised "legislative clinics" held by local Leagues to analyze state League work in the legislature, thereby increasing understanding of legislative bodies. A number of Leagues, Dayton, Ohio, for example, are holding study groups at night on taxation so that professional women and men can attend. Open house at City Hall and Know Your City Government days have been popular in California and Massachusetts.

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#31

A SUMMARY
of the
MOST IMPORTANT PROVISIONS OF THE IMMIGRATION LAWS

Compiled by
Elizabeth P. Andrews

DISCRIMINATIONS AGAINST WOMEN
in
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION LAWS

by
Adera Miller Rich

Prepared by the
Special Committee on Immigration Problems
National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.
June 1931

Revised November 1931

Price: Fifteen Cents

X- JK 1881

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#32

AN EXPLANATION OF THE PROGRAM
of the
COMMITTEE ON THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN
1930-1932

National League of Women Voters
532 Seventeenth Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.
December, 1931

Ten Cents per Copy

National League of Women Voters
532 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
December, 1931
Five Cents per Copy

The Committee on Women in Industry presents this address as a part of its study of stabilizing employment. Dr. Carroll speaks from her long and thorough study of industrial conditions in this country and abroad. The League's program of work includes support of one of the proposals mentioned, - an effectively coordinated system of federal and state employment offices.

An Address

on

"Stabilizing Employment"

delivered by Miss Mollie Ray Carroll, Executive Head Resident, University of Chicago Settlement, Associate Professor of Social Economy, University of Chicago,

at the dinner given by the St. Louis League of Women Voters during the Conference of the Department of Public Welfare in Government of the National League of Women Voters, October 8, 1931.

Perhaps never was there a time when courage, intelligence and understanding of basic problems were more needed than now. All about us industries are closed. We have been through a period of great loss on the stock market and through the failure of financial institutions in whose soundness we had believed implicitly. Nor is the end yet in sight. Business depression and unemployment give rise to conditions which prolong and intensify depression and unemployment. Yet this is a crisis which we should have foreseen. World conditions and our own leaders of economic thought warned us. Austria and Germany have for months been facing what virtually amounts to national bankruptcy. England has experienced severe financial difficulties. France and Czecho-Slovakia are watching their unemployment mount.

Yet some of our problems are queer anomalies. Our industrial disturbances are partly due to "rationalization," as the Europeans call scientific management. They arise from our excessive power to produce goods. Our financial difficulties in the United States are created in part from the very fact that we have too much of the world's gold in our coffers. It means that Europe has too little. It also means that we have lost our financial discretion.

To understand our present situation we need to examine its causes. One of these was the war. The existing economic disorganization amounting almost to chaos in Europe is part of the costs never mentioned during the heat of combat. The disruption of our economic system is as much a part of post-war payments as are debts and bond issues. War today is an anachronism, shattering our delicate international financial and industrial mechanisms.

X- JK 1881
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State _____

Filled in by _____

COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL HYGIENE

(State) _____ League of Women Voters
Report of Committee for the two-year period beginning April 1930

Please fill in and return BEFORE APRIL 1, 1932, to

Mrs. Elwood Street, Chairman, Committee on Social Hygiene
National League of Women Voters, 532 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

1. Has your Social Hygiene committee a member in every local League?

If not, in how many? _____ out of _____ Leagues

2. How did you keep in touch with members of your committees? (e. g. regular letters, special letters, visits, conferences, etc.)
Any meetings of the committee at such a time as the state convention?

3. What items on the National Social Hygiene program were placed upon your state program of work?

For study?

For support?

Which of these items were of chief concern to your state League?

4. Were items other than those on the National Social Hygiene program made subjects of study or of support? If so, please list them.

National League of Women Voters
 Department of Efficiency in Government
 532 Seventeenth Street, N. W.
 Washington, D. C.
 March 15, 1932
 Price: Five Cents per Copy

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#35

Recent Changes in the Departments and Independent Agencies
 of the Federal Government

During the past two years since the publication by the League of An Introductory Study of Reorganization of the Federal Government and the nineteen leaflets on the Departments and Establishments of the Federal Government many changes have taken place in the organization of the executive, or administrative, branch of the government. The following is a summary of important changes:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Improvements in the administration of the Foreign Service were made in 1931 by the Linthicum-Moses Act¹ which (1) set up a maximum and minimum salary range with moderate annual increases in the place of fixed salaries for each class with increases only upon promotion, (2) provided "post allowances" in countries where the cost of living decreases the officer's salary below average, (3) liberalized retirement provisions, (4) classified clerical positions to make this work a desirable career. The act sets up in the State Department a Board of Foreign Service Personnel and a Division of Foreign Service Personnel. The Board considers personnel problems and recommends promotions for merit and ability.

The work of the office of the Historical Adviser has necessitated new sections to handle territorial papers, special documents and treaties. The Division of International Conferences and Protocols has been divided into two and the Division of Indexes and Archives has been superseded by the Division of Communications and Records. The Visa Office is now a Division. The Solicitor's title was changed in 1931 to Legal Adviser.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

The Prohibition Service was reorganized in 1930. The Treasury Department through the new Bureau of Industrial Alcohol retains supervision over permits for use of alcohol for non-beverage purposes and the Department of Justice enforces the criminal provisions of the Prohibition Act. The Bureau of Narcotics (set up by Congress June 14, 1930) co-operates with the Bureau of Customs, the State Department, and the states to suppress the abuse of narcotic drugs.

"Public Health" now appears in the title of the Assistant Secretary in charge of Public Buildings, Public Health, and Miscellaneous, but this means no change in the status of the Service. During the past two years the Public Health Service has increased its co-operative work with international, other federal, and state agencies. A Division of Mental Hygiene replacing the Narcotics Division co-operates with the Department of Justice in service to Federal penal institutions. (See Act of June 14, 1930.) The National Institute of Health (authorized May 26,

¹ Public No. 715, 71st Congress, February 23, 1931 effective July 1, 1931.

To the Board of Directors
Annual Report of the Committee on Social Hygiene
Mrs. Elwood Street, Chairman
April 1, 1931 - March 31, 1932

CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY STATEMENT:

During the period of time named above, the work of the chairman of the Committee has been mainly given over to gathering material and working with Miss Rockwood on the publication, "Social Protective Work of Public Agencies with Special Emphasis on the Policewoman." The Women's Bureau of Washington, D. C., has been most helpful. I visited it many times and also accompanied some of the policewomen on their various duties and patrol.

During June I had two or three very interesting discussions with Miss Parmelia Shields, ex-state chairman of Social Hygiene for the state of Ohio, on League Program and the League's interest in Social Hygiene.

The St. Louis conference of the Department of Public Welfare in Government in October brought to your chairman the very happiest experience that she has had since assuming office - namely, the opportunity to meet state chairmen and sit down with them and discuss program for two whole days.

In November it was my privilege to be in Dayton, Ohio, at a time when the Women's Bureau there was in danger of being abolished and at the request of Mrs. Mansur, Dayton chairman of Social Hygiene, I visited various public officials. Together we called on the mayor, the city manager and two of the councilmen and also interviewed the editors of two newspapers, who promised their co-operation and help. The Bureau was maintained at one-half its original number of employees, although it had been slated for complete abolition.

I was in Dayton at the time of a League meeting and spoke briefly on the Social Hygiene Program and the National League publications.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE:

1. Personnel (as of March 31, 1932)

25 members in 23 states, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii
11 new members within the year

2. 16 state Leagues had no chairmen within the year

SUMMARY OF STATE PROGRAMS OF WORK

Preventive social measures and administration of justice
as they relate to sex offenders:

6 state Leagues, study

The laws	6	"	"	"
The police department	6	"	"	"
The district attorney's office	4	"	"	"
The criminal courts	5	"	"	"
The probation office	4	"	"	"
Corrective institutions	5	"	"	"
Court procedure*	1	"	"	"
The Courts*	1	"	"	"

* Does not appear on National Program

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STATISTICS AND WOMEN VOTERS

Memorandum prepared June 1, 1928, in answer to the many inquiries received by the National League of Women Voters. Revised June 9, 1932

It is not possible at this time to state accurately the number of women eligible to vote in the United States, or the number actually voting.

In no state are the number of votes cast by women counted separately from those cast by men. In the state of Illinois in 1920 a separate count was made, but Illinois, like all the other states, now makes no distinction in the count of votes cast by men or women.

It is universally agreed that women at present do not participate in voting to the same extent as men. The percentage of the total vote cast by women is variously estimated, and even a small number of studies demonstrate that the proportion differs greatly in different kinds of communities and different parts of the country. In the presidential election of 1920 in Illinois women cast 38% of the total vote. In the same election 47% of the number of women estimated to be eligible to vote did vote, the percentage for men in that state being 78, and for all voters in the country at large 50%. In California cities the registration of women has sometimes run to 48% of the total number registered, about the proportion of women to the population, and a 1928 report from one city indicates more women registered than men. In Philadelphia, to cite another isolated example, a 1927 report showed the number of women registered less than 30% of the total registration. According to one report, registered women voters constituted 43% of the total registration in Philadelphia and Chicago in 1928 as compared with 35% in 1920.

Intensive studies made by the League in small selected localities indicate that the voting habits of women, as of men, have a definite relation to various factors such as age, education, length of residence, occupation, etc. In the case of women, education and occupation appear to be factors of special importance, with evidence to show that the women of education and business or professional occupation hold their own with men very well in respect to voting percentages. Domestic servants are apt to be the poorest voters in any group.

The National League of Women Voters, because of the lack of sufficient data and study, is not prepared at this time to use any general figures in estimating the size of the women's vote.

Some writers have ventured to offer estimates based on careful consideration though admittedly without complete data. Professor Hugh L. Keesleyside in Current History for March, 1925, writing on "The American Political Revolution of 1924," estimates that in 1920 35% of women eligible to vote did vote, and that in 1924 there was an increase in this figure of only 2 per cent. Mr. Simon Michelot, in a pamphlet "American Women at the Ballot," estimated that in 42 states (omitting 6 southern states) women in 1920 cast 37 per cent of the total number of votes, and that 43% of the women eligible in these states voted.

For a scientific study of non-voting based on a detailed survey in the city of Chicago see "Non-Voting: Causes and Methods of Control" by Professor Charles E. Merriam and Harold T. Gosnell.

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Reprinted from
Journal of the American Association of University Women
January, 1933

SOCIAL EQUILIBRIUM

How Three Government Bureaus Tend to Maintain It

By ADA BARNETT STOUGH

CENTURIES ago it was agreed among famous disputants that "A State," that is, the body politic, "arises out of the needs of mankind. No one of us is self-sufficing but all of us have many wants."

Ever since then men have agreed to delegate to the agency called government the task of doing for them collectively what they could not do for themselves individually or by exchange of services. Today the multiplication of men, women, and children living together in great numbers has so multiplied their needs and thus their wants that a complex and technical administration of government is required and gives rise to new disputations.

The question how far a government may or should serve "the needs of mankind" must have realistic answers, checked with the facts of the Great Society today. How far our federal government should go in rendering services must be threshed out in many forums. What the "national interest" is and necessitates in service calls for exhaustive argument, perhaps after the manner of Socrates reducing popular phrases and inherited theories to absurdity.

In the meantime this brief interpretation of "Three Bureaus" is set in sound general reasoning and should prompt observation of what a bureaucratic government actually does. It should kindle imagination also to perceive why such bureaus are needed and what fundamental social purposes they serve in a nation of new conditions of space and communication, of work and recreation and of all daily life.

BELLE SHERWIN

THE less government the better," said Thomas Jefferson. And the weight of his authority is quoted today with effect. But those who repeat the phrase do so most often without a real and lively sense of the transformation society has experienced in a century and a half. An elaborate and intricate civilization has evolved. Government has perforce almost kept pace with it, to become, in the words of a twentieth century student of government, the "stabilizer of civilization" in order that a social equilibrium may be maintained.

In the early days when food and clothing were produced in the home, and each child was taught at its mother's knee, the sole functions of government were thought to be the maintenance of order at home and protection from enemies without. But gradually a new social order has evolved and is accepted as a matter of course. With it there has grown a wider concept of the problems and therefore the functions of government. In the short span of 170 years our frontier has leaped over the Alleghenies, skipped the Great Plains

A SURVEY
OF
WOMEN IN PUBLIC OFFICE

This survey of the status of women in public office is compiled to indicate the progress women have made in the field of practical politics since the federal suffrage amendment became effective on August 26, 1920. It does not assume to report all offices held by women in federal, state, county, and municipal governments, but it does aim to show the varying character of women's responsibilities in public office."

Compiled by the
Press Department
National League of Women Voters
532 Seventeenth Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.
January, 1933
Price: Ten Cents per Copy

X- JK 1881
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#40

THE NATIONALITY OF CHILDREN

by

Ruth Hastings

Department of Legal Status of Women
National League of Women Voters
532 Seventeenth Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.
January, 1933
Price: 10 Cents per Copy

X- JK 1881

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#41

OUTLINE FOR A STUDY OF RURAL SCHOOLS

by

Mary Tenney Healy

Department of Government and Education
National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.
1930, revised 1934

Price: 10 Cents

A MEMORANDUM ON A SYSTEM OF
FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

March 1934 Revision

by Edith Rockwood

	Page
Federal Action on Unemployment Relief	1
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Department of Women in Industry
National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
March 1934

Price: 15 Cents per Copy

Suggested Questions for the Study of State Aid to Education

by

Ella Victoria Dobbs

To be used with "The Problems of State Aid to Education"
by Mary Tenney Healy.

Five Discussion Group Outlines

- I. Growth of the Idea of Publicly Supported Schools
- II. Methods of Supporting Public Schools
- III. Inequalities in Educational Opportunity
- IV. State and Federal Aid to Education
- V. School Costs and Our Ability to Pay

Department of Government and Education
National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

November 1934

Price: Ten Cents per Copy

SOCIAL SECURITY

Putting the Federal Program to Work

What the League of Women Voters Can Do About It

The 1935 Federal Social Security Act paves the way for providing the following types of social security for men, women, and children.

Unemployment compensation
Old age assistance
Old age benefits
Vocational rehabilitation
Expanded public health service

Aid to dependent children
Maternal and child health services
Child welfare services
Aid for crippled children
Aid to the blind

Each part of the program (except old age benefits) requires supplementary state action (1) to accept the federal aid offered, (2) to provide appropriations to cover the state share of the cost, (3) to provide the necessary state agencies to administer the program, or (4) to define the service to be given in the state and (5) to authorize local political units to play their part in the program.

The actual service to men, women, and children will be given to them at home and much of it will be administered through local public agencies. Most communities will need to set up or expand the agencies through which the social security benefits can be given to those for whom they are intended, and to coordinate them with related services.

In all of this process of development, the League of Women Voters can play a useful part. It can promote public discussion of state action needed. It can aid in securing information on local needs. Together with similar agencies, it can advise public officials as they formulate their plans. It can give its support to state legislative bills and appropriations when the subject is on the state program of work, and to local appropriations when necessary. It can urge the importance of the selection and retention of qualified state and local employees to carry out the program.

The parts of the program chosen for illustration (1 to 5) are those on which Leagues of Women Voters have been most active and on which they are, therefore, in the best position to help in the development of the new program.

The social security program now needs state and local action.

Two-Year Campaign for Better Government Personnel

Rules of the Slogan Contest

WANTED: A slogan—for the National League of Women Voters to use in awakening the public to the need of trained personnel in government.

PRIZES: First prize for the best slogan—\$25.00
Second prize for the next best—\$10.00

DATE: All slogans must be in the mail by midnight, October 31, 1935.

RULES: One person may send as many slogans as he or she wishes. Slogans should be typed on a piece of plain paper, placed in a plain envelope, and this unmarked envelope enclosed in a larger mailing envelope with the name and address of the contestant on it, and sent to

SLOGAN CONTEST EDITOR
National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Each entry will be given a number which will be placed on the inside plain envelope. This number, with the name of the contestant, will be filed in a book. The judges will be unaware of the identity of the contestants.

JUDGES: Mrs. Margaret Culkin Banning
Mrs. Albert J. Beveridge
Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve
Ernest K. Lindley
Charles G. Ross

For ideas, words and phrases, read the League's pamphlet, "Trained Personnel for Public Service," obtainable from the National League of Women Voters, price twenty-five cents, or from the state League office.

PERSONNEL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

MOTHERS' AID

by

Edith Putnam Mangold

Department of
Government and Child Welfare

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
Price 10 cents

Control of Munitions Traffic

Study Questions

Purpose: Designed to cover in four meetings the intricate questions involved in this controversial issue. At the first meeting the leader of the study group should point out (1) timeliness of the subject, (2) discussion of the American proposal at Geneva (3) the Nye Commission's preliminary report to the Senate, April first.

Method: These questions are based on the League of Women Voters' pamphlet "Control of the Munitions Traffic" by Anne Hartwell Johnstone and Elizabeth Armstrong Hawes (price twenty-five cents, 15% discount on orders of ten or more), also the News Letters on the Nye investigation and developing legislation. In addition all members of the group should follow the press reports of the Nye Commission and the public reaction to the investigation.

Conclusions: At the end of the study the group should formulate its answers to the last five questions and the state chairman send these conclusions to the national chairman of the Department of Government and International Cooperation, National League of Women Voters. These conclusions will be summarized in a letter to the members of the Department.

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

January 1935

SUPPLEMENT TO: FEDERAL AND STATE LAW-MAKING BODIES

In essentials the statements appearing in "Federal and State Law-making Bodies" are still accurate since changes in structure and procedure come slowly. Some of the recent changes and trends are indicated here.

Proportional representation. There is more general acceptance of proportional representation than is indicated on page 6, although Cleveland has abandoned the city manager form of government and also proportional representation. However, Cincinnati has adopted city manager government and functions under proportional representation.

"Lame Duck" session of Congress. The evils of a fixed date for adjournment of the short or "Lame Duck" session of Congress (p. 9) fortunately are a thing of the past, a change for which the League of Women Voters worked persistently. Congress now convenes every year on January 3rd and in the odd years the new members elected the preceding November take their seats. There is no fixed time for adjournment.

One house legislatures. Interest in one house legislatures (pages 6-8) seems to have increased. Nebraska voted in 1934 to adopt a one house legislature consisting of between 30 and 50 members.

Organization of Legislative Bodies

Legislative councils. These councils are a new device to clarify and unify legislative policies. They have been set up in Wisconsin, 1931, and Michigan and Kansas, 1933. Colorado now holds a pre-session conference serving a similar purpose. The general plan provides for a council composed of certain members of the legislature, the governor, and representative citizens who meet between sessions to draw up a program and formulate important bills for consideration by the whole legislative body. This is an interesting development to watch. Where legislative councils exist, the legislative reference bureaus have a more active part in assisting in law making.

Legislative Reference Bureaus. The development in authority and usefulness of legislative reference bureaus has been marked within the past few years. The federal government and 27 states now have these bureaus which usually prepare bills at the request of the legislators, executive department or the public. (See also pages 21-22.)

Another development tending to provide factual bases for legislation has been the wider use of commissions created by the legislative bodies to make studies on particular questions and report back to a succeeding legislature their legislative recommendations. This is an encouraging trend.

In considering this subject, it is interesting and significant to note the organization, in 1925, of the American Legislators' Association, to act as a clearing house of information and advice to state legislators. A monthly magazine, "State Government," is published and a headquarters maintained.

Delegation of authority to executive department. There has been a growing tendency in legislative bodies to delegate more authority to the executive branch of government. In the Congress, this tendency has been marked, and certain states also have passed enabling legislation, giving to the executive powers which were once considered exclusively legislative functions.

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

149
March 1935

X- JK 1881

THE UNITED STATES AND THE WAR DEBTS

STUDY COURSE

This study outline is designed to be used in connection with the pamphlet "The United States and The War Debts", by Beatrice Pitney Lamb, price fifteen cents.

MEETING NO. 1

Part 1 - Introduction

Why study the War Debts at the present time? Are they not a dead issue? How were they connected with the defeat of the World Court? (Read the World Court debate in the Congressional Record for January 29, 1935). What relation do you think the War Debts have had to the world depression? To international stabilization of currency? To world trade? Discuss the statement that war debts are an international irritant.

Part 2 - The Balance of International Payments

1. Why is the payment of international obligations different from the payment of debts between individuals in the same country?
2. What is meant by the "balance of international payments"?
3. List all classes of items that appear on each side of the balance?
4. What is the role of gold in the balance?
5. What is meant by the "transfer problem"? What is its relation to the problem of raising money in the debtor country?

Question for discussion:

Discuss the statement: "International payments can be made only in goods or services."

MEETING NO. 2

Part 1 - War Debts

1. When did the government of the United States begin to lend money to the allied governments?
2. To how many governments did the government of the United States lend money before the Armistice?
3. Approximately what was the total lent?

KNOW YOUR LEAGUE

*Important Points about the
League of Women Voters*

WHY?

WHAT?

HOW?

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Price: Fifteen Cents

X- JK 1881

.L4

#51

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE LAWS IN THE UNITED STATES

by

Edith Putnam Mangold

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Price: Ten Cents

X- JK 1881

.L4

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

on

The League of Women Voters
and Its Work

Selected from hundreds of editorials appearing
in the press from 1931 to 1935

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

September 1935

Price: 10 cents

X- JK 1881

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H53

SECURITY FOR CHILDREN

Applying the Social Security Program
in Local Communities

By Edith Rockwood

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
Price 15 cents

TOWARD UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The Social Security Act Encourages State Action

by

Beatrice Pitney Lamb
and Edith Rockwood

Department of
Government and Economic Welfare

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
November, 1935

Price 15 cents

PUBLIC PERSONNEL PLANK

PROPOSED BY THE

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

FOR INCLUSION IN

PLATFORMS TO BE ADOPTED BY THE POLITICAL PARTIES

1936

Believing that the patronage system of appointment to public office is a party liability and weakens faith in government, we therefore pledge that the _____ Party will take steps to abolish the spoils system and to establish the merit system throughout the public service, federal, state and local.

We advocate immediate legislation to place in the classified service postmasters of the first, second and third class, deputy collectors of internal revenue, and United States marshals.

We specifically advocate further extension of the merit system by transferring exempt positions to the classified service as rapidly as practicable and allowing no further exemptions.

We advocate the strengthening of laws and regulations affecting conditions of employment in the Federal Civil Service such as recruitment, educational facilities, retention, promotion, dismissal and retirement. We urge repeal of laws that discriminate on the basis of marital or economic status or residence against otherwise qualified people.

We believe that with adequate appropriations, effective administration and with such extensions and improvements as are promised in this platform, public service will take on a dignity and importance which will attract the ablest citizens and give to the best qualified men and women the opportunity for a career of high patriotic service.

WHAT THE VOTER NEEDS TO KNOW IN 1936The Election Process

Registration. In all but a few states you must register in order to vote. Some laws permit registration as late as election day, but advance registration is preferable and required under the best laws. In states with permanent registration laws, voters do not ordinarily have to reregister.

Primaries. Primaries are party elections held (1) to nominate the party candidate for each office and (2) to elect party committeemen. All but four states hold primaries for at least some offices. Southern states often hold a second or "run-off" primary.

Party Conventions. In most states the parties convene to do one or more of the following: adopt the party platform, elect party officials, select delegates to state and national conventions, and select party nominees for certain offices.

Elections. The general election is on November 3, 1936, (first Tuesday after the first Monday) except in Maine where it is on September 14 (second Monday).

You Should Know

Dates for registration in order to vote in primaries and general election.

Residence and other requirements for voting.

Whether you need to reregister.

Primary dates, hours the polls are open, and regulations for voting.

How to mark a primary ballot.

Whether separate presidential primaries are held in your state to choose delegates to national party conventions.

When party caucuses and conventions are held and how to take part in them.

Requirements for voting.

How to mark a ballot, how to operate a voting machine, how to vote a straight ticket, or a split ticket, how to write in names, and how to cast a ballot.

How To Find Out

Consult state election laws, available in most states free of charge from the secretary of state, state capitol, or consult local election officials.

Legal requirements are in state election laws. Party regulations may be secured from state central committee of each party.

Consult state election laws and party regulations.

Consult state election laws and party regulations.

Consult state election laws, also local election officials for any additional regulations.

REFERENCE MEMORANDUM ON NEUTRALITY

- I. Our Present Neutrality Legislation
- II. History of Neutrality Legislation and Factors
in Its Discussion
- III. The League of Women Voters Studies Neutrality:
Conclusions Reached and Decisions Yet to Be Made

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

Price - 15 cents
March, 1936

Press Department
National League of Women Voters
Hotel Netherland-Plaza
Cincinnati, Ohio

For release to afternoon papers
Tuesday, April 28, 1936

X- JK 1881

#58

STATEMENT OF MISS MARGUERITE L. MALLS of Minneapolis, President of the National League of Women Voters, issued on the opening of the League's national convention in the Hotel Netherland-Plaza, Cincinnati.

The League of Women Voters is swinging into its seventeenth year at a quickened pace to keep step with the increasing need for citizen participation in government. It is preparing to adopt at its 1936 convention the shortest program in its history - a program that stresses immediate action, not formulas for future action.

The League never was an organization for learning about government. It has always been an organization for doing something about government. It is true that sixteen years ago newly enfranchised women had much to learn before they could do much - effectively.

The past decade under Bell Sherwin's leadership has been in my opinion outstanding as a movement for political education directed to practical ends. The launching of the idea by Carrie Chapman Catt was an inspiration. The swift organization of the new women voters by Claud Wood Park was an achievement.

Such is the League's heritage. The time has come to capitalize on it. The time has come to put into practice what has been learned. The time has come to let "knowing more" wait upon "doing more". We must learn as we go along. We must make supreme efforts. The times demand them. We must be courageous - but careful. We must be active - but thoughtful, practical - but wise.

The League of Women Voters has proved to the incredulous that a political organization can be unpartisan and that concern for the public interests in government can be substituted for concern for private interests. It has established its credit. It remains to become constantly more effective without losing that credit.

The year of a presidential campaign is always a test for the League of Women Voters. It has successfully avoided the pitfalls of four such campaigns. Women of various party affiliations have remained united on political problems in the

1. Would you care to write a few words defining your attitude toward the extent to which the Federal Government should assume responsibility for social legislation and public welfare?

League attitudes:

a. Social Security

The League of Women Voters supports those sections of the Social Security Act passed in August 1935, which provide for federal encouragement of state unemployment compensation systems and federal aid to the states for old age assistance, dependent children, maternal and child health, and services for crippled children and child welfare. The League believes that such federal legislation is necessary in order to secure the adoption by all states of laws which will give some measure of security to the unemployed, to the aged, and to dependent, handicapped and neglected children.

b. Relief

The League of Women Voters supports "Effective administration of adequate relief for the unemployed and the needy" and is concerned with the solution of the problem of how government should care for the unemployed. It will be helpful to gain the candidates' point of view regarding such questions as:

Is the present plan which provides federal funds only for work relief, leaving to the states the responsibilities of caring for unemployables, adequately taking care of all needy unemployed? On what basis should a long-time relief policy be evolved? What relation should federal government have to public relief? How should public relief be financed?

c. Minimum Wage Legislation

The League has long worked for state minimum wage laws for women workers as a means of improving the condition of an exploited group of workers. Recent Supreme Court decisions, declaring both federal and state minimum wage regulation unconstitutional, raises the question as to the advisability of Congress submitting a constitutional amendment authorizing such protective legislation. The League has not taken a stand on the question of a constitutional amendment, but our program now authorizes support of "legislation improving conditions of work, wages, and hours for women workers," implying federal as well as state action if necessary.

2. What suggestions do you have for improving the method of selection, retention, promotion, or discharge of federal employees?

Qualified personnel in government service is one of the first objectives of the League of Women Voters. It recognizes that the quality and cost of public services depend, in the last analysis, upon the men and women employed by the government. Although some very able people may be chosen under the patronage system, the League believes that the public interest is safeguarded only when all public employees carrying on the routine business of government are chosen impartially on the basis of ability. The League therefore advocates the extension and improvement of the merit system in the federal civil service. It recognizes that improvements in the law and in administration are needed to secure the most efficient system of personnel management throughout the civil

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.
September, 1936

How the 1906 Food and Drug Act Does Not Protect You

Major Fields Not Covered by the Act

Cosmetics are beyond the scope of the Act. The public is afforded no protection by the federal government against the sale of dangerous, dirty, or fraudulent cosmetics.

Devices which are claimed to have some beneficial effect in the treatment of disease and functions of the body are free from regulation. For example: electric belts, vibrators, machines for decreasing height.

Drugs, which are intended solely to affect the structure and functions of the body, are also free from regulation. Example: weight reducers

Advertising of food and drug products is not regulated by the Act. False and fraudulent claims for foods and drugs may be made in advertising although such claims are prohibited on the label.

The only federal law relating to false advertising is one requiring proof that such advertising is harmful to a competitor. In these cases the Federal Trade Commission has authority to proceed against such advertising on the grounds that it is an unfair trade practice.

Further Protection Needed in the Interests of Public Health

General improvements needed in law for foods and drugs:

1. Prohibition of poisonous containers
2. Prohibition against use of uncertified coal-tar colors
3. Prohibition against preparation, shipment or handling under filthy or unsanitary conditions

In the case of drugs:

1. Prevention of the sale of drugs dangerous to health under the conditions of use prescribed by the manufacturer
2. Prevention of the advertising of drugs as having any healing effect for diseases that can be helped only by skilled medical treatment, such as diabetes, Bright's disease, tuberculosis, cancer
3. Requirement that the labelling of drugs be complete and informative
 - a. If the drug is not listed in the United States Pharmacopoeia or National Formulary, the label should list the ingredients by their common or usual name.
 - b. If the drug varies from the legal standard established, the label should state precisely in what respect it does vary.

WHAT DOES
THE FEDERAL MERIT SYSTEM NEED?

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

November 1936

Price: 10 cents

L4

PASSAGE OF LEGISLATION THROUGH CONGRESS

#62

Introduction Legislation may be introduced in either the House of Representatives or the Senate, with one exception. Under the terms of the constitution all revenue measures must be introduced in the House. In the House a bill is placed in a basket near the Speaker's chair, is referred by the Speaker to the appropriate committee, printed, and given a number. In the Senate, measures are usually presented orally by the author at the beginning of the daily session, referred by the President of the Senate to the appropriate committee, printed, and numbered. Any member of the House or Senate may introduce measures.

Kinds of Measures A "simple" bill -- that is the usual kind of bill which is introduced -- is prefixed by the initials "H. R.", meaning House of Representatives if the bill is introduced there, or by "S." if the bill is introduced in the Senate. In the 74th Congress the League of Women Voters supported, for example, H. R. 3251, the bill placing all postmasters in the competitive classified civil service, and S. 5, the Copeland Food and Drug bill.

A measure may also be labeled "H. J. Res." or "S. J. Res." meaning House or Senate Joint Resolution, depending on the body into which it was introduced. There is no real difference between "H.R." and "H.J.Res." or "S." and "S.J.Res." The author indicates which designation he prefers but joint resolutions usually deal with situations which are more temporary in character than those dealt with in bills. There seems to be an attitude in the House that a joint resolution has a better chance of passage. Both types must be acted upon in the same form by both houses of Congress and by the President before they become law.

The term "bill" is used hereafter as meaning both bills and joint resolutions.

There are other types of measures introduced in each body of Congress which are not truly legislative measures, but which are ones affecting the procedure, behavior or activities of the House of Representatives or Senate. These measures are called either "House Resolution" or "Senate Resolution", and marked by the initials "H. Res." or "S. Res.". These do not become laws, and are acted upon only by the house in which they originate. The League supported such a Senate Resolution appropriating money from the contingent fund of the Senate to continue the munitions investigation. House or Senate Concurrent Resolutions (H. or S. Con. Res.) are ones which affect the functioning of both branches and must be acted upon by both. For instance, the two houses are called into joint session by a concurrent resolution.

Committee action The membership of the House and Senate is divided into a number of standing committees, each of which has responsibility for the consideration of bills dealing with particular subjects. For instance the appropriation committees handle all general appropriation bills. In the House, members of all standing committees are selected by the Committee on Ways and Means, generally considered the most important and powerful committees of the House, and ratified by vote of the representatives. In the Senate an unofficial "committee on committees" is appointed by each of the respective party leaders, which make assignments of party members to standing committees. These assignments are also ratified by vote of the Senate.

Public hearings are held by the committees on the more important measures under their consideration. Sometimes the entire committee will conduct such hearings when both proponents and opponents are heard. More frequently a sub-committee of from three to five or more members is appointed from among the members of the committee to conduct hearings.

A LEAGUE QUIZ

All college students are required to take scholastic aptitude tests; all League members should take the League aptitude test. Here is a way to test your knowledge of the League and its program.

If you have read THE PROGRAM EXPLAINED you know that all the questions are answered there.

If you can answer all the questions, you probably need THE PROGRAM EXPLAINED only for reference and to show people who want to know about the League.

BUT -- If your score is less than 90% RUSH your order for a copy of THE PROGRAM EXPLAINED and become an authority on the League.

DIRECTIONS

Questions should be checked + (plus) if you think the answer is correct; checked - (minus) if you think the answer is false. Page numbers indicate where the answer is to be found in THE PROGRAM EXPLAINED.

Grading: Each correct answer counts 2 points.

Below 60 - go to the foot of the class

60 - 70 - not so good, need more preparation

70 - 80 - average, weak on certain parts of program

80 - 90 - good League member

90 -100 - take a bow, you know the League's work

- - - - -

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___ 1.	The Social Security Act provides both relief and pensions to the aged.	22
___ 2.	The merit system needs to be extended to postmasters of the first, second, and third class.	2
___ 3.	The Children's Bureau administers aid to dependent children.	24
___ 4.	Men and women are on equal basis as regards U. S. citizenship.	44
___ 5.	The National League of Women Voters supports equal rights but opposes the proposed Equal Rights Amendment.	45
___ 6.	Public education is primarily the concern of the Federal Government.	19
___ 7.	Collective Bargaining is a method used by consumer cooperatives to buy intelligently.	29
___ 8.	The League does not endorse the principle of compulsory unemployment compensation.	37

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#64

WHAT IS COLLECTIVE BARGAINING?

by

Paul Eliel

February 1937

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

Price: 10 Cents

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
March, 1937

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H65

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING - A STUDY GUIDE

First Lesson

A. The Bargain between Employer and Employee

The employer and applicant for work enter into a contract to work together and agree on wages, hours, and conditions of work. The contract so made is modified from time to time.

1. What does the employer consider before making the contract?
2. What does the worker consider before accepting the terms offered?
3. What are the elements that should determine wage? (i.e. cost of living? value of services rendered? length of service? ability and necessity of industry to sell goods at a profit? other elements?)
4. What are the common interests of employer and employee? What are the different interests?
5. What differences are there in the bargaining relationship between employer and employee in a small shop managed by the owner and a large industrial plant where hundreds of workers are employed?

B. Methods of Bargaining

1. Individual bargaining between employer and employee.

- a. What bargaining advantages has the employer? the employee?
- b. How free is the average worker to contract for his services?

What is the effect of living costs on employee's ability to bargain? (i.e. cost of food and shelter, size of family, savings exhausted by unemployment)

What is the effect of the condition of the labor market on employee's ability to bargain? (i.e. scarcity or surplus of work, scarcity or surplus of workers of similar skill)

2. Collective Bargaining

- a. What is collective bargaining as compared to individual bargaining?
- b. What is the purpose of collective bargaining?
- c. What are the essential elements of collective bargaining?

References: Address by Mr. Eliel - pp. 1-3; 7-8; 9
First Annual Report of the National Labor Relations Board - pp. 85-88
Governmental Protection of Labor's Right to Organize - p. 3
Labor and the Government - pp. 5-6; 324
Labor and the New Deal - p. 22
National Labor Relations Board and Its Work - p. 3-7
Strikes - p. 1-2; 4-5

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#66

UNCLE SAM AND MRS. CONSUMER

by Annetta G. Zillmer

Drawings by Katharine B. Quay

Within the last few years the "Consumer" has made the front page. The depression called attention to the importance of the consumer in relation to industry and to agriculture. Women have become more conscious recently of government regulations affecting their interests as consumers. Everyone, of course, is a consumer - industrial establishments and government agencies along with the housewife, the working man, and the farmer. The following pages, however, treat with the individual in his single capacity as a consumer and with only one kind of consumer - the ultimate consumer or the over-the-counter buyer.

September 1937

726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

Price: 10 cents

OUTLINE FOR THE STUDY OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENTS
IN YOUR STATE AND COUNTY

Ability on the part of lay groups to improve state and local health services depends first, on understanding of the essentials of health work; and second, on the knowledge of state and local health problems and of the plans and work of the state and local health departments to solve them. The first of these the pamphlet, "Public Health Organization," attempts to provide. The second must be gathered by the groups in each state. The search will lead to the state laws, to census reports, to state and local health department reports, and to the health officials. (Health officials welcome investigations and questions from informed lay people who come with a desire to help.)

Every state League whose plans include activity, study or support concerning its state health department should have a group whose duty it is to keep in close touch with the state health department. Every local League should have a group in close touch with the local health department, and with a general knowledge of the work of the state health department. The following questions indicate the kind of information such groups should have.

State Health Department

A. Is there a state board of health? Has it power to appoint the executive head of the state health department? Or is it advisory only?

1. Executive Board (pages 33-36)*

a. How many members? How appointed? For what term? Can the personnel of the board be controlled by any one governor? Are the members chosen from specially designated classes or professions? Are they chosen because of their known interest in and knowledge of public health work? Are they salaried? How often do they meet?

b. What are their duties?

If the law authorizes them to appoint the head of the department, do they exercise that right, or do they permit appointment and dismissal by the governor? If they have and exercise the right of appointment and dismissal of the head of the department what standards for the position have they established: for medical training? for special training in public health work? for experience? Compare these standards with those recommended by the Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers with the U. S. Public Health Service (attached).

Do they participate in planning policies and in budget making?

Do they help in securing cooperation with the department of the governor, the legislature and the public - and especially of the county officials on whom promotion of local health services depend?

2. Advisory Board (pages 33-34)

a. Study board personnel as outlined under "Executive Board, a."

b. What are their duties? How often do they meet? In what ways and to what degree do they cooperate with and further the work of the department?

A SURVEY
OF
WOMEN IN PUBLIC OFFICE

This survey of the status of women in public office is compiled to indicate the progress women have made in the field of practical politics since the federal suffrage amendment became effective on August 26, 1920. It does not assume to report all offices held by women in federal, state, county, and municipal governments, but it does attempt to show the varying character of women's responsibilities in public office.

October 1937

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

Price: 15 cents

X- JK 1881

14

A CRITICAL VIEW OF CIVIL SERVICE

The Honorable Leonard D. White

Address given before Milwaukee County League of Women
Voters on November 19, 1937.

In the 1936 election, the Civil Service issue was one of the prominent factors of the campaign. The Republican party declared in its platform:

We pledge ourselves to the merit system virtually destroyed by New Deal spoilsmen. It should be restored, improved and extended. We will provide such conditions as offer an attractive permanent career in government service to young men and women of ability, irrespective of party affiliation.

The Democratic party, faced with the record of emergency New Deal exemptions, and challenged by this forthright plank in the Republican party platform proceeded to make equally explicit and drastic promises in favor of the extension of the merit system. Their plank read as follows:

For the protection of government itself and the promotion of its efficiency, we pledge the immediate extension of the merit system through the classified Civil Service -- which was first established and fostered under Democratic auspices -- to all non policy-making positions in the Federal service. We shall subject to the Civil Service Law all continuing positions which, because of the emergency, have been exempted from its operations.

It is not difficult to understand the reasons which led both parties to make these explicit promises in favor of the extension of the merit system. More than 200,000 positions had been created during the depression emergency outside the civil service system. The technique of political clearance had been highly developed by the Democratic National Committee. Thus party affiliation became one of the customary prerequisites for appointment to this huge new army of civil positions. The country was alarmed at this new manifestation of patronage and the Democratic leaders thought it wise to allay this concern.

No special virtue attaches to the Republican party for its adherence to the merit system in 1936. The patronage record of the Democrats looked like a good campaign issue. The record of the Republican party, when it had been in power and when it might have extended the merit system to large numbers of positions which in 1933 were taken over by the Democrats, is not a record of which the party can be proud.

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

March 9, 1938

Statement of Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin,
First Vice President, National League of Women Voters

Regarding new proposed Child Labor Amendments
before the sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee

Mr. Chairman, and members of the sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee:

On behalf of the National League of Women Voters, may I suggest that this committee defer action for the present on the proposed child labor amendment, H. J. Res. 354, introduced by Representative Barry. The members of this committee are well aware, I know, of the present status of the Child Labor Amendment which the Congress submitted to the states for ratification in 1924. Up to this time 28 state legislatures have ratified that amendment and favorable action by only 8 more states is necessary. The National League of Women Voters supported this amendment when the question of its submission was before the Congress and we have through our state organizations worked since that time for its ratification. I need not point out to you the sincere desire of the members of our organization to eliminate child labor in this country.

Those of us who have worked for the present amendment are awaiting with great interest the outcome of the pending legal issue regarding the status of its ratification. The members of the committee are familiar with the Kansas and Kentucky Court cases in which the validity of the amendment's ratification by the state legislatures of Kansas and Kentucky was questioned. Since the Kansas case has now been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, certainly it is to the interest of the whole public that the Court take jurisdiction and settle any doubts regarding the legality of the ratification of the present amendment. Until the Court does decide to take jurisdiction and then if it takes jurisdiction, until it renders its decision, it seems to members of the League of Women Voters unnecessary and inadvisable for the Congress to submit a new amendment to the states. It would be confusing to the country to have two proposed amendments dealing with the same subject before the states at the same time. May we ask the committee to postpone action on the proposed Barry Amendment until the Supreme Court has spoken regarding the present amendment.

In the case of an adverse Supreme Court decision regarding the pending amendment, it may be necessary for the Congress to submit a new child labor amendment to the country. In this event the committee well knows the time and careful consideration which would be needed to decide on the best possible phrasing for a new proposal. The committee would no doubt wish to consult many organizations and individuals who are interested in eliminating child labor in order to have the benefit of their opinions in deciding on any new wording as well as assurance of support for the new amendment. May we, therefore, respectfully request that the committee avoid hasty action regarding any new amendment.

X- JK 1881

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#71

CHARLES E. MERRIAM

CONFLICTS IN MODERN
DEMOCRACY

SPEECH GIVEN AT THE
NATIONAL CONVENTION
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI
APRIL 1938

PRICE: TEN CENTS

Price: 1¢ per copy

Report of Hearings
Held on Proposed Regulations for Employment of Children
under the Fair Labor Standards Act

Representatives of government, business, labor, and the public appeared at a hearing on February 15 regarding proposed child labor regulations for children 14 to 16 years old under the Fair Labor Standards Act (Wages and Hours Act). Miss Katharine Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, conducted the hearing in an informal manner calculated to draw out all relevant opinions and evidence bearing on the proposed regulations with a minimum of legal red-tape.

The Fair Labor Standards Act provides that children between fourteen and sixteen may work in occupations other than mining and manufacturing if such work doesn't interfere with their health, schooling, or well-being. The proposed regulations to carry out this provision of the Act would provide in addition that no child of this age may operate a motor vehicle or engage in messenger service. Under the proposal these children would be allowed to work in other capacities, but only outside school hours, not more than three hours on any school day, not more than eight hours on any other day, nor more than forty hours in any one week, and only between six A. M. and 7 P. M.

Standards set up for children under sixteen by the White House Conferences and other national groups, as well as experience under the NRA codes and state laws, were cited as the basis of the present proposals by Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman, Assistant Director of the Industrial Division of the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. This Bureau administers the child labor provisions of the Act.

Business was represented entirely by men connected with newspaper publishing and distribution, probably the largest employers of children of fourteen and fifteen. They were of the opinion that news-boys were not covered by the provisions of the Act, as section 12 states that the Act is to apply only to any "oppressive child labor" used "in or about" the establishment. Nevertheless, they seemed anxious to get their views into the record. Mr. Elisha Hanson, counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers Association and eleven regional publishing groups, said: "The sale and delivery of newspapers by minors whose chief business is attending school, is valuable training for the youth of America, not injurious to health, not injurious to school work, but extremely beneficial to the general well-being of those so engaged." Mr. Monroe Roberts, representing a wholesale newsdealers association in St. Louis, said that in his opinion selling newspapers is "the finest possible training you can give a boy."

The detrimental effects of such work on the health and school work of boys under sixteen was pointed out later by doctors and educators who testified.

Newspaper establishments, except those specifically exempted, do come under the Act according to Administrator Elmer Andrews, but there is a question as to whether the newspaper boys who are sellers or carriers are subject to the child labor provisions. This question will probably have to be settled by the courts.

Labor's testimony was more matter of fact, urging a stricter interpretation of the Act. The A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. were, with a few minor exceptions, in complete agreement. Specifically, they asked that to the occupations considered unsuitable for children of fourteen and fifteen be added the processing occupations, any work involving the use of hoisting apparatus such as elevators, or any other machines, and any employment considered hazardous for the sixteen to eighteen year old group.

N. B.—The General Council of the League of Women Voters, meeting in Washington, D. C., April 25-27, 1939, voted to add to the program:
"Opposition to war referendum legislation."

#73

PROPOSED WAR REFERENDUM

X- JK 1881

SAFEGUARD OR PITFALL?

L4

Proposal

In the hope that it will help prevent the United States participating in foreign wars, it is proposed to amend the Constitution as follows:

"SECTION 1. Except in case of attack by armed forces, actual or immediately threatened, upon the United States or its Territorial possessions, or by any non-American nation against any country in the Western Hemisphere, the people shall have the sole power by a national referendum to declare war or to engage in warfare overseas. Congress, when it deems a national crisis to exist in conformance with this article, shall by concurrent resolution refer the question to the people.

"SECTION 2. Congress shall by law provide for the enforcement of this section.

"SECTION 3. This article shall become operative when ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution."

This Joint Resolution was introduced in the Senate February 28, 1939, by Mr. LaFollette, Mr. Bone, Mr. Capper, Mr. Clark of Idaho, Mr. Clark of Missouri, Mr. Donahey, Mr. Frazier, Mr. Lundeen, Mr. Murray, Mr. Nye, Mr. Shipstead, and Mr. Wheeler.

A similar bill was introduced by Mr. Ludlow in the House January 10, 1939.

Present Constitutional Provision and Practice

This would change the present Constitutional provision which gives Congress the power to declare war by a majority vote of both houses. It is noteworthy that under the Constitution the President is given no part in the declaration of war, although he is the Commander-in-chief of the Army and the Navy and is responsible for receiving foreign officials and appointing our diplomatic representatives with the consent of the Senate, thus formally regulating our relations with other nations. However, it is provided in the Constitution that the President "shall from time to time recommend" to Congress "such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient," and the President as Chief Executive has sent messages to Congress recommending the declaration of war in all the foreign wars in which the United States has been involved.



April 1939
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April 3, 1939

479

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Digest of the Ramspeck Bill, H.R. 960

L4

to Extend the Federal Civil Service System

Summary of the Bill

1. Gives the President the authority to bring within the federal civil service system by executive order the positions which are at the present time exempt by specific act of Congress. This would make it possible to bring within the civil service system all the positions which are at the present time outside. They number between 200,000 and 300,000.
2. Provides that the persons holding the positions that are brought into the civil service system by this method shall receive classified civil service status:
 - a. If they are recommended by the head of their agency within a year and have served at least six months in the position at the time the position is classified and
 - b. If they pass a non-competitive (qualifying) examination prescribed by the Civil Service Commission.
3. Gives the President authority to extend the scope of the Classification Act. The Classification Act at the present time applies only to the positions in Washington. Some parts of the field service are classified under the terms of special acts applying to certain agencies. This provision would make it possible to extend the general classification act to positions in the field service that are not at present classified.
4. Provides that Boards of Review shall be established in the departments to consider, when called upon, the validity of efficiency ratings given to employees.

Essential Points about the Bill

1. This bill is all important to the achievement of one of the goals of the League of Women Voters in connection with extension and improvement of the merit system. This bill gives us one of the best possible opportunities to secure the extension of the merit principle of appointment to all positions in the federal service except those that are policy-determining in character.
2. Under the terms of the bill the President is given authority to bring exempt positions into the merit system by executive order. One alternative to this method would be the amendment of the specific acts setting up the agencies in which the exempt positions are located. This would be a difficult task and probably impossible of achievement, practically speaking. Another alternative would be a law requiring extension of the merit system to all exempt positions at one time. The administrative difficulties of this process make this also impractical. Hence the method proposed in the Ramspeck bill seems to be the most feasible one. Actual extension of the merit system by this method would be more certain, however, if action were required of the President within a stated period of time.

Press Department
National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

FOR RELEASE on delivery
Thursday, April 13, 1939

NEUTRALITY STATEMENT

H75

X- JK 1831

Made by Mrs. Louise Leonard Wright, Chairman, Department of Foreign Policy, National League of Women Voters, before Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, speaking in behalf of

American Association of University Women
General Federation of Women's Clubs
National Board of the Young Women's Christian Assn.
National Council of Jewish Women
National League of Women Voters
National Women's Trade Union League

The six organizations whose point of view I express today are composed of women who have, ever since the World War, given thoughtful consideration to proposals for keeping out of the next war. More recently, during the last four or five years, they have considered carefully the legislation designed for that purpose known as the neutrality acts of 1935, 1936, and 1937. I am bringing you, therefore, the result of long deliberation by women who both study and care. None of these organizations is a pacifist organization. Their members vary in political affiliations, religious faith, economic status, but they are all united on one common objective, the attainment of peace and security for the United States. They believe that any foreign policy, such as the neutrality policy which the United States adopts, should contribute to respect for law rather than arbitrary use of force in international affairs. This requires discrimination against law breakers and flexibility in adapting methods to rapidly changing circumstances.

There can be no real peace for the United States as long as other great nations may resort to war in pursuit of their national aims. There can be no real security for the United States unless we pursue a foreign policy designed to promote peace throughout the world.

As has already been pointed out by both Mr. Stimson and Mr. Baruch, world conditions have drastically changed with recent events. Now we are not able to ship our goods to all countries; we are fearful that we will not be able to buy those commodities which are essential to us; there are areas closed to our

#76

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

X- JK 1881

.L4

WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT

A Guarantee to Collective Bargaining

What is the National Labor Relations Act?

What employee rights does it guarantee?

What practices does it forbid?

Is the National Labor Relations Act one-sided?

Should employers have the right to petition for elections?

Should the courts take over the functions of the National Labor Relations Board?

Has the National Labor Relations Act increased industrial strife?

Has the National Labor Relations Board favored the CIO and discriminated against the AFL?

Should the National Labor Relations Act be amended?

TURN THE PAGE FOR A DISCUSSION OF THESE QUESTIONS.

October 17, 1939

5/ a copy

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THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS AND NEUTRALITY

.L4

In supporting repeal of the arms embargo, the League of Women Voters has a background of five years' intensive study; it has the clear wording of its program adopted by delegates to the 1938 Convention to show that the League of Women Voters advocates discrimination against aggressors; it has the vote (unanimous with one exception) of the state presidents and other delegates to the 1939 Council in favor of repeal of the arms embargo section; and, it has the decision of the National Board interpreting the present proposal to repeal the arms embargo "and substitution of provisions for control of all trade under restriction of 'cash and carry' or some similar proposal for trade under conditions that tend to safeguard the United States" as an action designed to further the ends of the League of Women Voters' program. It would seem clear, therefore, that the League of Women Voters' present position has a sturdy backlog of information and indisputable authority derived from the democratic procedures of the League of Women Voters.

HERE IS THE RECORD

The subject of neutrality has been considered by the League of Women Voters in one form or another since 1928 when the Chicago Convention voted to study the 1928 "Interpretation of Neutrality". Dorothy Straus gave a speech at the convention under this title which was later printed and distributed among the membership.

In 1933 the League of Women Voters first supported arms embargo legislation. At that time the issue was the use of arms embargoes for the implementation of treaties designed to eliminate war as a means of settling international 1933 disputes. President Hoover requested the general power to impose such arms embargoes in January 1933. Congress refused to grant this embargo power until May 1934 when President Roosevelt, newly in office, made the same request as did his predecessor but was given only limited authority to impose arms embargoes specifically against Bolivia and Paraguay at war in the Chaco, and 1934 impartially against both belligerent nations. Early in 1934 the League of Women Voters' flier "Seven Questions on the Manufacture and Shipment of Arms" was widely distributed.

The big impetus to the study of arms embargoes and the broader subject of neutrality embargoes which resulted here, however, with the Nye munitions investigation which began in September 1934.

October, 1939

Price 5¢

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THE PROBLEM OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

.L4

Study material to be used with the pamphlet,
"America's Problem of National Defense" by
Professor Harold Sprout of Princeton University.

Introductory Remarks
by
Louise Leonard Wright

The geographical position of the United States, its comparative self-sufficiency, and the world-wide acceptance of our pacific policy have fostered a faith in isolation which has led to an indifference on the part of the American public to the nature and size of our national defense forces. In addition, for fifteen years after our participation in the last World War there were more or less successful efforts to deal with the problem of naval defense on the international level. As a result, for fifteen years we had a substantial sense of security from naval attack and relief from considering the enormous expense of armaments.

With the rise of National Socialism in Germany and the unchecked recurrent aggression of Japan, Italy, and Germany, assurance was supplanted by fear and we now find the United States deeply concerned with the question of national self-defense. The passage of the Vinson bill in 1934 which authorized a great expansion in naval construction started the rearmament ball rolling in the United States. Each year since there have been increasing appropriations and decreasing objection to them. This acquiescence to an expenditure program now approximately three times that of 1934 can only be explained by the fact that the American public considers itself the victim of circumstances over which it has no control. In other words, our armament policy is not decided in Washington but is determined by powers in Europe and the Orient. Have we lost the power of choice?

"America's first line of defense against damage and danger from abroad is her foreign policy. Only if this first line fails to hold, only if our foreign policy proves inadequate, need the admirals who command our second line of defense go into action."* The existence of war in Europe and the Orient makes us realize that temporarily at least our first line of defense has had to fall back. Although our pacific policy remains unchallenged, our geographic position has not changed and we are still relatively self-sufficient. Conditions in the rest of the world have made it necessary to consider two other vital questions: Are our defense forces sufficiently formidable to discourage attack? If we are attacked, will we be able to defend ourselves? Both of these questions raise many others.

The impressiveness of our military forces is necessarily relative; only in comparison to others can they be considered formidable. As the armament programs of other nations are beyond our control, now that the so-called disarmament era is over, our relative strength changes from day to day and constant adjustments and increases are probably necessary. In other words, we cannot isolate our national defense policies from the world.



FOREIGN POLICY PROBLEM

November, 1937

#79

X- JK 1881

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Mimeographed study material
separately - - 10¢

CONTINUING PROBLEMS OF A NEUTRAL NATION

(Study material to be used with the pamphlet "America Charts Her Course" by David Popper of the Foreign Policy Association.)

"There can be no serious hostilities anywhere in the world which will not in one way or another affect interests or rights or obligations of this country."

—Cordell Hull, July 16, 1937

For the past twenty years we have been saying that peace is indivisible. Now we are finding that war is indivisible. Nine nations are belligerents, many nations are neutrals, some nations are neither. All are "involved" in the sense that the policy of each important country is a determining factor in the pattern which the war follows. To date the strategy of the European war seems to have been determined as much by the conduct of the neutrals as by that of the belligerents.

The United States, determined to stay out of war, has proclaimed its status as a neutral. This means that we have adopted a legal status determined by rules of international law which are supplemented by domestic legislation. Simple declaration of neutrality and proclamations to that effect do not, however, describe the situation in which the United States finds itself. Maintaining our neutrality is a continuous process. Just as the American policy of neutrality has a vital effect upon the belligerents and other neutrals, so does it have a vital effect upon our domestic affairs. As the situation develops the impact will be felt in this country in various ways.

It is the purpose of this study material to help us orient ourselves in the present European situation. We must know what our status is under international law and what claims we will be entitled to make against belligerents. We must know what our status is under domestic law and what adjustments must be made. With that background, we can consider solutions to the dislocations in our national life which are already apparent, particularly in the economic field.

The relationship of this study of neutrality to the previous one on national defense is a close one. The present neutrality legislation was passed in the belief that it would constitute a strong defense against involvement in war. It is defense by retreat from the scene of warfare. It presumably, therefore, reduces the necessity of naval armaments. On the other hand we have undertaken to see that the safety-zone created by the Declaration of Panama is patrolled. If our right to exclude belligerent activities from this zone is questioned, we may be obliged either to abandon the doctrine or to provide a navy large enough to maintain it. Also, we should remember that the Neutrality Act has not been invoked in relation to the Far Eastern conflict. The implications of this fact in relation to our national defense problem and to our problems as a neutral nation should not be overlooked.

—Louise Leonard Wright

THE AMERICAS AT A GLANCE

Country	Population	Square Miles	Area	Capital	Population	Principal Exports (1)	Imports (6)	Exports
Argentina.....	13,129,723	1,079,965	Buenos Aires	2,345,221	Wheat, corn, linseed, oats, barley, flour, frozen and chilled meats, hides, skins, wool, residuary animal products, meat extracts, butiro, tallow, quinine, quebracho extract and wood bismuth.	309,021	363,246	
Bolivia.....	3,457,000	419,470 (2)	La Paz	250,000	Tin, silver, wolfram, antimony, lead, copper, zinc, gold, and bismuth.	24,237	42,851	
Brazil.....	45,002,176	3,286,170	Rio de Janeiro	1,896,998	Coffee, cotton, hides and skins, cocoa, oranges, carnauba wax, canned meats, lumber, chilled and frozen meats, and tobacco.	296,127	333,674	
Chile.....	4,677,089	286,396	Santiago	829,850	Copper bars, nitrate, gold and silver ores and concentrates, wool, iron ore, lentils, beans, hides, iodine, and fresh fruits.	82,160	134,280	
Colombia.....	8,701,816	439,828	Bogota	330,312	Coffee, gold, petroleum, bananas, cattle hides, platinum, and tobacco.	104,819	101,169	
Costa Rica.....	659,197	23,000	San Jose	78,883	Coffee, bananas, gold, tuna fish, and mineral concentrates.	16,885	9,086	
Cuba.....	4,227,597	44,164	Havana	568,913	Raw sugar, refined sugar, molasses, leaf tobacco, cigars, bananas, copper and iron ore, manganese, alcoholic beverages, sponges, henequen, and honey.	105,862	147,676	
Dominican Republic.....	1,655,779	19,325	Ciudad Trujillo	71,297	Sugar, cocoa, coffee, yuca starch, leaf tobacco, corn, molasses, cattle, and bananas.	11,592	18,643	
Ecuador.....	2,821,688	(3)	Quito	215,921	Cocoa, petroleum and derivatives, cyanide precipitates, coffee, gold, rice, bananas, sugar cane, and cotton.	10,173	11,341	
El Salvador.....	1,744,535	13,176	San Salvador	102,316	Rubber, hides and skins, wood (mainly balsam), and kapok.	8,850	12,750	
Guatemala.....	3,284,269	48,290	Guatemala City	125,465	Coffee, gold and silver, sugar, balsam, and henequen.	15,296	16,935	
Haiti.....	3,000,000	10,700	Port-au-Prince	125,000	Coffee, bananas, chicole, gold, honey and cattle hides.	8,180	7,268	
Honduras.....	1,036,061	46,332	Tegucigalpa	45,000	Coffee, raw sugar, cotton, sisal, bananas, and cocoa.	9,703	9,867	
Mexico.....	19,846,322	758,258	Mexico City	1,229,475	Bananas, silver, gold, coffee, livestock, grapefruit, leaf tobacco, cyanide precipitates, and coconuts.	121,597	176,569	
Nicaragua.....	1,133,572	57,143	Managua	70,000	Silver, gold, lead, zinc, copper, crude petroleum, coffee, henequen, cattle, bananas, and chicole.	6,365	6,301	
Panama.....	573,351	34,169	Panama	82,827	Gold, coffee, bananas, lumber, cotton, livestock, hides and skins, and sugar.	20,464	3,487 (4)	
Paraguay.....	1,000,000	169,266	Asuncion	104,819	Bananas, cocoa, meat, gold, coconuts, cattle hides, rubber, and mother-of-pearl.	7,731	8,075	
Peru.....	6,762,681	(3)	Lima	450,000	Cotton, copper bars, petroleum and derivatives, sugar, wool, gold, and mineral ores and concentrates.	48,088	71,707	
Uruguay.....	2,122,628	72,153	Montevideo	703,518	Lined, frozen beef, preserved meats, cattle hides, wheat, chilled beef, and sheepskins.	32,655	50,632	
Venezuela.....	3,491,159	352,170	Caracas	202,342	Petroleum, coffee, gold, cocoa, tonka beans, pearls, sugar, cattle, hides, and alligator and goat skins.	101,810	298,971	

(1) Listed in order of importance according to value for the latest available year.

(2) Extensive

(3) Extensive

(4) Extensive

(5) Exclusive of Philippine Islands and Military and Naval Services Abroad.

(6) Chief imports of the Latin American Republics are mainly mineral oils, iron and steel for construction, leather and manufactures, furniture and office equipment, automobiles, aeroplanes, radios, ready-made clothing, textiles, tools and implements for mining and agriculture, hardware, lumber, engines and motors, electrical apparatus and material.

January, 1940

Price 5¢

#81

AMERICAN FAR EASTERN POLICY

X- JK 1881

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Study material to be used with the pamphlet, "America Holds the Balance in the Far East," by R. W. Barnett of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

Introductory Remarks
by
Louise Leonard Wright

On January 26, the commercial treaty which has governed the trade relations of Japan and the United States since 1911 expires on the initiative of the United States. The reasons given for the abrogation of the treaty were that it no longer fits the circumstances and that the United States should be free to formulate a commercial treaty which is in accord with the present situation. Although the action taken is in the commercial field, it has been interpreted and supported as an expression of American disapproval of the Japanese political policy of military expansion in China. The perturbation caused in Japan by this action of the United States and the resulting, if tardy, attempts to placate the United States by announcing that they would open the Yangtze and Pearl rivers to foreign shipping have indicated the bargaining possibilities of a positive policy.

The question to be decided is: Should the United States negotiate a new commercial treaty with Japan? If so, what kind? If there is no treaty, there may be a drastic reduction in the amount of trade. If there is a temporary extension of the treaty, the accompanying uncertainty would still cripple trade. Will the United States, aware of its strong bargaining position, make no treaty or trade arrangements until the possibilities of persuading Japan to change her aggressive tactics are exhausted? If trade goes on uninterrupted, then the large and articulate public which resents the fact that the United States sells to Japan more than fifty per cent of the supplies necessary to carry on the war in China, will renew their attempts to pass legislation prohibiting exports to Japan, or to limit imports from that country.

The chief objection made to such an embargo program is that it may get the United States into war. In the League's study of national defense we were made aware of the tremendous distances in the Far East and the practical difficulties of carrying on land warfare and, to a less extent, naval warfare. To be prepared for a decisive naval war without allies, the United States would have to be much better equipped than it is at the present.

In studying neutrality, questions arose about the "situation" in the Far East such as: Isn't this a war? If so, why hasn't the Neutrality Act been invoked? If it were invoked, how much would Japan be hampered? Probably not enough to make any substantial change in the amount of war materials purchased by Japan as most of her purchases are already on a cash basis, and Japan does not use many American ships in her trade. If the Neutrality Act were invoked, what effect would it have on China? China would suffer more than Japan because credits have been extended to her in this country and because she has no merchant marine of her own.



X- JK 1881

February, 1940

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PROBLEMS OF PAN-AMERICANISM

Study material to be used with the Foreign Policy Report,
"Progress of Pan-American Cooperation" by Howard J.
Trueblood of the Foreign Policy Association.

Introduction

In an increasingly dismal world, inter-American relations offer almost the only cheerful subject for discussion. For over a hundred years, Pan-Americanism has been evolving from a political protective device to an integrated pattern for peace in this hemisphere. The Pan-American Union which was created to stimulate and expedite inter-American activities in the economic and cultural fields will celebrate its fiftieth birthday in April, 1940. During the last ten years, the United States has pursued the Good Neighbor policy with vigor and imagination. The "problem" therefore, is not one concerned with the forces of destruction but rather with the opportunities for construction.

There is in existence adequate peace machinery for the adjustment of disputes between American republics and a tradition which leads the nations to use the machinery. In addition there is recent machinery for consultation about non-American affairs leading, as in the case of the Panama Conference, to joint action. What is needed now is to cover this skeleton of political machinery with the flesh and blood to be supplied by cooperative economic and cultural development.

One of the great bonds among the American republics is their common espousal of democracy. But it is impossible to achieve this ideal unless individuals have a share in the economic advantages of their countries. An increase in the standard of living of the citizens would result in an increase of their political effectiveness. For this kind of economic development, some countries need to export more goods, others to gain financial control of their own resources, still others need more capital to develop natural resources, and probably all could use technical assistance. If the United States wants to be a good neighbor in the complete sense of the term, then it must devise ways in which to help its neighbors achieve their individual destinies. In addition there should be a more complete understanding of our neighbors based on a knowledge of their culture comparable to the knowledge which we, as a nation, have of European culture.

This study of Pan-Americanism ties in closely with the previous foreign policy problems on national defense and neutrality. The Panama Conference was thinking of both problems when it created the safety zone in order to maintain the neutrality of the twenty-one American republics and also undertook to patrol this zone with naval forces. This study is also connected with that on the Far East as Latin America is one of the regions to which Japan looks for markets for her manufacturers and places of settlement for her surplus population.

Louise Leonard Wright



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#83

CHARLES KENNETH LEITH

PEACE--ITS DEPENDENCE
ON MINERAL RESOURCES

SPEECH GIVEN AT THE
NATIONAL CONVENTION
NEW YORK CITY
MAY 1940

PRICE: 15c

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS .

#84

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- How a Medium-Sized League Can Raise \$750-\$1,000
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July 1940
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COOPERATION WITH LATIN AMERICA

As wars in Europe and Asia grow more intense, there is a corresponding increase in the cooperation of the American Republics. These wars have thrown into sharp focus the need for unity among the democratic countries of this Hemisphere. The Good Neighbor policy was devised by the United States in time of peace. It has now become necessary as a defense measure in time of war. The United States is therefore broadening the scope and greatly accelerating the pace of its inter-American program. The measure of its success is the degree of cooperation by the Latin American Republics.

In developing its Good Neighbor policy, the United States has the satisfaction of knowing that even though the present impetus comes from fear created by the European-Asiatic wars and the necessity, therefore, of Hemisphere defense, it is at the same time building a firm foundation of economic and political cooperation which will be beneficial to all the American Republics in time of peace as well as in time of war.

LOUISE LEONARD WRIGHT

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

I.

Prior to the first discussion meeting, the leader should assign different Latin American Republics or groups of Republics to various members in order that "experts" may provide more detailed information about each country. A set of the Pan American Union's simple pamphlets, the *American Nation Series*, would provide helpful facts. See also the Reading Suggestions on page 4.

- A. **General Background**—Summarize the history and geography of the 21 American Republics. Characterize their population. Summarize their educational opportunities, labor conditions, and health problems.
- B. **Industrial Development and Foreign Investments**—What is the status of industrial development in each of the Latin American Republics? What relationship do foreign investments have to these enterprises? Who controls the investments?
- C. **Transportation**—Describe the transportation facilities of the Western Hemisphere—rail, highway, water, and air. Discuss the significance of these facilities or lack of them for individual countries and for inter-American cooperation. Why is the ownership of these facilities important?
- D. **Commerce**—What are the major export commodities of the American Republics? The major import commodities? Contrast the commerce of the United States with the Central American and with the South American states. Why is German competition considered dangerous?
- E. **Defense**—Discuss the strategic problems of defense of the Western Hemisphere. What are the distances between North and South America? Between South America and Europe? Between South America and Africa? Evaluate the military and economic strength of the various Latin American Republics.

II.

The Havana Conference of August, 1940 "continentalized the Monroe Doctrine." This century old policy designed by the United States to prevent European intervention in the Western Hemisphere has become the basis of inter-American cooperation to protect the peace of the Americas. Progress toward this goal has been reflected in the work of the inter-American conferences and has been given added impetus by the Good Neighbor policy. The *Foreign Policy Problems*, "The Problems of Pan Americanism" and "America's Choice Today," provide background for discussion. The League's *News Letter* reports current developments.

- A. **National Activity**—Describe and evaluate the military, the economic, the social, and the cultural contributions which the United States is making to inter-American cooperation.

What government agencies are working in these respective fields?

- B. **Inter-American Activity**—Describe and evaluate inter-American contributions to the defense of the Western Hemisphere, to economic cooperation, to the promotion of social welfare, and to the improvement of cultural relations among the American Republics.

What inter-American governmental agencies exist to facilitate this work?

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

X- JK 1991

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June 6, 1941

5¢ a copy

#86

NOTES FOR SPEECH ON BATTLE OF PRODUCTION

Much failure to support our foreign policy and defense programs is based on the belief that the Axis powers neither contemplate aggression against the United States nor could successfully threaten our security.

The immediate threat of Naziism to the United States is not that of military invasion but of economic control of Latin American countries which need European markets for their surpluses, which markets we do not supply. An official of one South American country recently said: "If England falls, Hitler doesn't have to conquer us, we automatically become an economic ally."

That a path has already been cleared for Nazi interference with United States business is evident in a report which the Rockefeller Committee has made on the representation of United States business in the American Republics. It discloses the facts that "United States business is frequently represented in Central and South America by firms and individuals now known to support objectives contrary to the best interests of the American Republics," that these representatives use their advertising appropriations to force newspapers and radios to adopt anti-American editorial policies, that many employees of United States companies are known members of local anti-American organizations, that many of these agents obtain confidential trade information which is made available to anti-American powers, that officers and employees of a number of firms representing United States businesses are officials of anti-American powers.

If economic control is achieved, political control will quickly follow for under the Nazi system economic and political systems are inseparable. Then the United States could trade with Latin America only on Nazi terms. To retain the concessions granted us we would have to abandon attacks on Nazi policies or to fight to dislodge Nazi control.

The chief military threat which exists for United States today also comes via Latin America. The Atlantic Ocean between West African ports (Dakar) and Brazil (Natal) is not more than 1500 miles wide. Aviation has made air bases of prime importance. Nazi control of Dakar and Portuguese Azores would make it possible for them to attack at will inter-American communication lanes. Thus the Nazis would be in a position to block inter-American cooperation and to prevent us from developing new sources of critical war materials which we formerly obtained in Asia.

Most Americans agree that the Panama Canal is essential for the military and economic defense of the United States. Its security demands that no enemy air bases be within striking distance, which means that we must prevent hostile control of all Caribbean countries and islands.

Best evidence that military experts believe that we are vulnerable to military aggression is the arrangement for United States bases in British possessions which stretch our frontier a thousand miles into the Atlantic, the establishment of a Joint Permanent Defense Board with Canada, the decision to prevent German occupation of Greenland, and the negotiation of defense agreements with various Latin American countries, the first concluded with Mexico in April providing us with air bases in that country.

British naval domination in the eastern Atlantic has enabled us to concentrate our forces in the Pacific. The threat to the British has resulted in our plans for a "two-ocean" fleet which cannot be completed, however, until 1946. Today the United States and British navies combined are superior to those of the Axis powers--Germany,

Bigger Taxes Are Better Taxes

#87

X- JK 1881

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The amount and kind of new taxes that are levied this year will depend upon what Congress is willing to do. This will depend in part upon what Congress thinks the country will accept. And this will depend upon the extent to which people understand the measures necessary to pay for the war and to prevent the disastrous consequences of inflation.

Why Big Taxes?

The more successful we are in organizing our productive machinery and turning out military equipment to defeat the Axis, the faster we will find ourselves with more money to spend than goods on which to spend it. We will have substituted guns for refrigerators and washing machines, but we will still have money which would normally be used to buy goods that are no longer available. The better we tax ourselves, the better we will relieve this unhappy situation. Furthermore, the more willing we are to tax ourselves now, the more we will lighten the burden of debt to be carried after the war is over when incomes are likely to be smaller and fewer people are likely to have jobs.

How Big?

The total dollar cost of the commitments we have made is so large that it means little to the layman, but it is rapidly approaching the equivalent of what *all* the American people can produce in *two years* at the rate we were working in 1941. In terms of the coming year if we perform miracles and manage to build all the guns, tanks, and planes President Roosevelt asked for in his January 1942 message to Congress, we might find that for every \$110 of income there would be only \$50 worth of goods on which civilians could spend it. It would then become necessary to dispose of the other \$60 so that it could not be used in a senseless competition for the \$50 worth of goods.

On the basis of present laws, \$18 of this \$60 will be drawn off in federal taxes; people may be willing voluntarily to reduce their expenditures enough to put \$10 of it in defense bonds; and some of it would go for such non-inflationary purposes as life insurance and reduction of debts.

What about the remainder which might amount to almost \$30 out of every \$110 of income? The President has recommended that taxes be increased to take \$7 and that social security payments be increased so that \$2 more would be diverted to the U. S. Treasury. It is obvious that this is a conservative proposal; we would probably do well if we increased taxes even more than this.

How Many Must Pay?

At present only about 22% of the people with incomes pay income taxes to the federal government, and that includes the two million who are paying this year who did not pay a year ago. Enlarging this group by lowering tax exemptions has always met with resistance partly because it is not a popular thing to do. Broadening the income tax base has also been opposed because the people with the smallest incomes have carried heavy burdens of indirect taxes, such as those that are hidden in the price of goods that are taxed by the federal, state, and local governments. It has been estimated that people receiving less than \$1,000 a year have been paying between 18% and 22% of their incomes in taxes, compared with about 17.5% paid by those with incomes between \$1,000 and \$5,000. This is contrary to the generally

A Declaration

By the General Council of the League of Women Voters

THE EMERGENCY COUNCIL of the League of Women Voters meeting one month after the United States entered the second world war—the greatest in extent and the gravest in issue that ever faced a civilized world—recognizes that danger threatens, not only our physical territory, but in a more far-reaching and menacing way, threatens our national existence as a self-governing, free people. It recognizes that in the most literal sense of the word the future of government, resting on the consent of men, is at stake in this war. The mechanization of modern life has taxed the social ingenuity of men almost to a breaking point and sapped the fervor of their belief in self-government. The Council moreover appreciates that even to have the opportunity to develop a democratic future, the war itself has to be won.

IN THIS KNOWLEDGE the League looks to itself and asks not just what it may do better or differently, but asks whether it shall continue to exist. Has it a reason for being, sufficient to justify it in times when every non-essential commodity and activity is being sacrificed?

APPROACHING OUR situation in that mood, the League Council votes unanimous conviction that if an organization having the purpose of the League of Women Voters did not exist today, it should be created. That no grant of executive power in a war emergency, however great, lessens the importance of an alert, understanding, critical body of citizens, active continuously in relation to the functioning of government. Without this the people would become passive and democracy, at its very roots, die.

SO IN A REAL SENSE the League feels it should be reborn to do some of the tasks in some of the ways it has known before, in teaching both itself and others an understanding of government, but adjusted to the new requirements of winning the war, and winning the peace thereafter.

WITH THAT REBIRTH, the League of Women Voters commits itself to reaching a larger public than ever in its history, reaching them face to face with new methods including special enrollment and instruction of its members, with a new determination.

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS expresses the conviction that at the level of local government, whose importance is often underrated even in normal times and whose functions are eclipsed in public attention during war time, lies a task of special importance.

THE LEAGUE OF Women Voters will devise ways and means to see that a Congress is elected in November 1942, which is capable of dealing with the problems it will face, particularly that of post war organization for peace. For upon this next Congress may well hang the fate of that kind of civilization for which we are now pledging our all.

Indianapolis

January 8, 1942

April 1942
5¢ a copy

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES

What Is Foreign Policy?

Foreign policy is the course of action which one nation pursues in its relations with other nations. It is a continuous process of development and adaptation—of adjusting previous patterns to meet new situations. Certain factors influence the interests and attitudes of peoples, and therefore the kind of policies they are likely to develop. Among these are: (1) geographical position, (2) natural resources and type of economy, (3) internal political situations.

Guideposts of American Foreign Policy

The record shows that a few broad principles have served as guideposts in directing America's course of action—no entangling alliances; neutrality and freedom of the seas; equal opportunity and no discrimination in international trade; Monroe Doctrine; arbitration and the peaceful settlement of disputes. These policies were originally formed in the light of existing conditions and were not meant to be static principles, but we have tended to make them so by turning them into dogmas.

No entangling alliances

What constitutes an "entangling" alliance today? Would a political compact calling for common action for the fulfillment of common aims be such? Washington's opposition to alliances rose from a fear that the independence of the young and struggling Republic might be threatened if it became involved in political commitments through which its course of action could be determined by that of another country. Jefferson agreed, yet when France acquired Louisiana and altered the balance of power on this continent, he said that on the day the French entered New Orleans we must "marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation." Arguments based on a narrow use of the policy were largely responsible for the refusal of the United States to participate in the League of Nations and the World Court.

There are indications of a shift in this attitude. Old formulae are proving unequal to the realities of economic inter-dependence and total war. Recent agreements with Canada and with Latin American countries are in the nature of alliances. More and more we are realizing that the objective which a commitment seeks to accomplish is the basis for deciding whether it should be entered into.

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THE TWO-THIRD SENATE TREATY RULEThe President

Let us suppose that you are the President of the United States and wish to make a trade agreement with a foreign nation.

Would you make such an agreement in the form of a treaty or an executive agreement? Why?

What is the difference between a treaty and an executive agreement?

From your point of view as President, which would you prefer to negotiate-- a treaty or an executive agreement? Why?

In what cases would you prefer to use a treaty?

The Constitution makes you responsible, as President, for conducting our foreign affairs. Do you feel that you are in a strong position to bargain with other countries, to initiate and carry out a consistent, fair and forceful foreign policy?

The Secretary of State

Now let us suppose that you are the Secretary of State, attending an international conference to agree on the terms of a peace treaty. You have had fine technical assistance from the Army and Navy and many experts in economic, political and monetary problems. The United States has an enormous stake in the peace terms because of its size, resources and power.

Would you be able to insist on the terms your experts consider wise, fair and advantageous?

Would the fact that two out of every three Senators must approve your terms necessarily influence the kind of terms you ask for?

Would you have to poll the Senate on each point in the treaty before making commitments to the other powers?

An Opposition Senator

Suppose you are an isolationist Senator opposed to membership by the United States in any international organization.

Would you consider it politically smart to come out openly and oppose a treaty providing for U. S. membership?

In 1926 the Senate approved a treaty, by a vote of 76 to 17, permitting the United States to join the World Court, but with reservations, one of which the other signatory powers could not accept and refused to ratify. This trick of tacking on reservations to a treaty resulted in keeping us out of the World Court. What sort of reservations could you tack onto the treaty for U. S. membership in an international organization now, which would either weaken the treaty or make it unacceptable to the other nations?

What Will Your Dollar Buy?

RENT

WORLD WAR I
(No Price Control)



1914



1919



1924*

WORLD WAR II
(With Price Control)



1939



1944

?

CONGRESS MUST DECIDE

FOOD

WORLD WAR I
(No Price Control)



1914



1919



1920*

WORLD WAR II
(With Price Control)



1939



1944

?

CONGRESS MUST DECIDE

CLOTHING

WORLD WAR I
(No Price Control)



1914



1919



1920*

WORLD WAR II
(With Price Control)



1939



1944

?

CONGRESS MUST DECIDE

* PEAK OF INFLATION

**TELL YOUR CONGRESSMAN YOU NEED OPA CONTINUED
WITHOUT CRIPPLING AMENDMENTS**



NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

726 Jackson Place, Washington 6, D.C.

A non-partisan organization established in 1920 to encourage citizen participation in government.

#93

A Few Important Opinions
On the Work of
The League of Women Voters

X- JK 1881

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JOHN W. DAVIS
EDWARD A. FILENE
RAYMOND B. FOSDICK
HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS
HERBERT HOOVER
OTTO H. KAHN
CYRUS H. McCORMICK
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM
OWEN D. YOUNG

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
532 17th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.

PLANKS

H94

Proposed by the

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

for

1940 POLITICAL PARTY PLATFORMS

TARIFF

The _____ party believes that the tariff policy of the United States should foster the interest of the country as a whole, not sectional or group interests. It recognizes that the long-time interest of the country demands stimulation of international trade.

Therefore, the _____ party promises that it will promote such a legislative policy, based on scientific research and carried out by the Executive Department.

PUBLIC PERSONNEL

The _____ party believes that efficient and responsive government is necessary to preserve the faith of the people in a democracy. We believe that the merit principle of selecting personnel offers the best method of finding and keeping those persons who will give the public effective service.

We, therefore, pledge the _____ party to abolish the spoils system and to establish a merit system throughout the public service, federal, state, and local.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

"THE PUBLIC PERSONNEL ISSUE: FROM OPINION-MAKING TO POLITICAL ACTION"

X- JK 1881

Palmer House, Chicago—February 24 and 25

H95

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Tentative Program

Wednesday, February 24

10:00 to 12:00 FROM OPINION-MAKING TO POLITICAL ACTION—panel discussion
WHY IMPROVEMENT IN PUBLIC PERSONNEL—address

Presiding: Mrs. George Gellhorn, Personnel Campaign Chairman

12:30 DEMOCRACY AND THE CIVIL SERVICE—luncheon

Presiding: Mrs. Frank P. Hixon, President, Illinois League of Women Voters

2:45 to 4:30 WHAT DOES THE MERIT SYSTEM NEED?—panel discussion

Presiding: Marshall E. Dimock, University of Chicago

6:30 Informal Supper Meetings:

1. Personnel Administration in Counties
 2. Personnel Administration in Cities
- Others to be scheduled

Thursday, February 25

10:00 to 12:00 ESSENTIALS OF A STATE CIVIL SERVICE LAW—panel discussion

Presiding: Mrs. Walter S. Greenough, Chairman, Department of Government and Its Operation, National League of Women Voters

12:30 SPOILS AND DEMOCRACY—luncheon

2:45 to 4:30 PATRONAGE AND POLITICAL PARTIES—panel discussion

Presiding: Mrs. W. W. Ramsey, Vice President, Illinois League of Women Voters

Among the speakers who have accepted to date are:

Miss Grace Abbott—Professor of Public Welfare Administration, University of Chicago

Carter Atkins—Director of Governmental Research, Saint Louis, Missouri

Henry P. Chandler—President, Civil Service Association of Chicago

Marshall E. Dimock—University of Chicago

Clarence A. Dykstra—City Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio

Mrs. Richard E. Edwards—Chairman, Department of Government and Its Operation, Indiana League of Women Voters

Miss Florence L. Harrison—Vice President, Connecticut League of Women Voters

Henry F. Hubbard—Assistant Director, Civil Service Assembly of U. S. and Canada

Paul J. Kern—Commissioner of Municipal Civil Service Commission, City of New York

Mrs. Malcolm L. McBride—Personnel Campaign Chairman, Ohio League of Women Voters

Henry L. McCarthy—Regional Director, Social Security Board, Chicago, Illinois

Mrs. Benjamin F. McQuate—Member, Civil Service Commission, Cleveland, Ohio

Mrs. Murry Nelson—Chairman, Joint Committee for the Merit System in the Civil Service, Illinois

Mrs. David Chandler Prince—President, Pennsylvania League of Women Voters

Mrs. Harold A. Prince—President, Nebraska League of Women Voters

James K. Pollock—University of Michigan

Mrs. Mary K. Swain—Personnel Campaign Co-Chairman, Minnesota League of Women Voters

Miss Marguerite M. Wells—President, National League of Women Voters

Hon. John G. Winant—Chairman, Social Security Board

National League of Women Voters
726 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

A Radio Script
Price - 5¢

THE IMPORTANCE OF CONGRESS

Announcer: Today the _____ League of Women Voters brings you the second of a series of dramatic programs on one of our oldest American institutions--electing a Congress.

The scene is Merriville, a typical American town in a typical Congressional district. You will remember that in the first program Dave Randall, editor of the Morning Times confided to two members of the League of Women Voters that he was planning to run for Congress. He admitted that financially he could not afford to run and he was far from sure he could be elected. But the incumbent Congressman has made such a poor record that Dave believes the voters should at least be offered a chance to vote for someone else.

Today Peg March and Carrie Barton, the two League members, have come to the Times office on an errand. As they are about to leave, they meet the editor, himself. Here they are!

Randall: Hello, Peg and Carrie! It's good to see you again!

Peg: We're glad to see you, too, Dave. Ever since our talk the other day we've been practically dying of curiosity. Do tell us, are all your bridges burned?

Carrie: I've had a hunch that when it came right down to the last minute, your common sense would get the better of you. After all, no one needs to tell you that politics is no lily bed!

Peg: And I've insisted that your civic conscience would keep on prodding you. In fact, I was so sure of it that if you decide not to run, I owe Carrie a chocolate soda.

Randall: Now you do put me in a nice spot! I'm sorry, Carrie, but you've lost your soda!

Carrie: (wonderingly) So you're really going ahead?

Suggested form of questions on
Federal Legislation.

- I. The League of Women Voters believes that children are a national asset, and that their welfare is a concern of the Federal, as well as of state government. We supported the Sheppard-Towner (Maternity and Infancy Act) which will terminate July 1, 1929. We believe that it has shown a need and indicated ways in which it can be met. Therefore we respectfully ask -

Would you support a measure providing for a child welfare extension service through which the Federal Children's Bureau could continue to help the states in a program of child welfare and child hygiene?

- II. The League of Women Voters believes that the great resources at Muscle Shoals, purchased with the people's money, should be developed to serve the public welfare. We believe that under present conditions at Muscle Shoals public welfare means government operation as a power development in providing cheap electricity to the states within transmission distance and in providing to consumers everywhere a basis for determining what fair charges for electricity should be. Therefore we ask -

Would you support a measure providing for government operation of the power resources at Muscle Shoals?

- III. The League believes that representatives chosen for membership in the Congress should take office as soon as possible after election in order that the will of the electorate may be carried out, and that the "Lame Duck" or short session should be eliminated. Therefore we ask -

Would you support the proposed constitutional amendment known as the "Lame Duck" Amendment which sets a date for the convening of the Congress as promptly as practical after election?

FOR CANDIDATES FOR THE SENATE ONLY.

- IV. The League believes that the safety of our nation and of others demands that a way be found to prevent the recurrence of wars. Therefore we ask -

Would you support international agreements which would renounce war as an instrument of public policy and substitute arbitration as a means of settling international differences?

1. L4

A Model State Board Meeting
Plans League Support for the Jones-Cooper Bill

Present: about 12 Board members, including the President, Secretary, Treasurer, Child Welfare chairman, Living Costs chairman, Efficiency in Government chairman, Membership chairman, Publicity chairman, International Cooperation chairman, and 2 or 3 more.

Setting: Seated around a table, the President at the head, the Secretary at her right, the Child Welfare chairman at her left, facing the audience. Agenda in hands of Board, pencils and notebooks in evidence, the book of minutes before the Secretary, a pile of papers and pamphlets in orderly arrangement before the President (including Miss Sherwin's letter to State Presidents asking for reports on interviews with Congressmen concerning the League's major legislative measures.)

The demonstration opens after routine business has been completed:

President: I have deferred until ~~the last~~ the report of our Child Welfare chairman, because in connection with that we are to work out plans for our support of the Jones-Cooper Bill. Perhaps Mrs. Rogers will not mind if before we proceed to that I report briefly upon our response to Miss Sherwin's letter regarding all the League's major legislative measures. I will ask the Secretary to read the letter. (Hands it to the Secretary)

Secretary: Reads letter (copy attached)

President: Thank you. In reply to that request, I sent to the National office a summary of all the interviews reported by the League members who interviewed our representatives in Congress, together with copies of our letters to those Congressmen we could not interview and of their replies. It seemed to me a little hard, however, when you think of all the legislative reports that go into headquarters, to ask them to dig

SURVEY OF THE VOTER'S MIND

directed by the

National League of Women Voters

in co-operation with

PROFESSOR EDWARD S. ROBINSON

Institute of Human Relations, Yale University

Directions for Collectors of Pre-election Opinions

1. Each voting agent will receive as many blanks as she is to administer. Each blank will have at the top a space for writing in the occupational group number—1, 2 and 3, etc. These numbers refer to the occupational group as listed on the special sheet headed "Occupational Groups". The voting agent will mark on the blank the appropriate number before she gives the blank to the voter to fill out. It is of greatest importance that the blank be numbered according to the occupational group of the individual. Errors in this regard would prevent a scientific analysis.

2. Under no circumstances is a blank or copy of the blank to get out of the hands of the League's voting agents.

3. The blanks are to be filled out so far as possible by persons who have not heard from friends or acquaintances the detailed nature of the questionnaire.

4. The blank is to be filled out in the presence of the voting agent, but she is to avoid seeing how it is filled out. She is to explain to the voter that no one will ever know his identity since the blank is to be placed in an envelope and sealed by his own hands. This envelope will not be opened until it has reached headquarters.

5. When the blank has been filled the agent should ask the voter whether he is sure that he has expressed an opinion on EVERY item. If he says that he has not, he is to be reminded that he can always vote DOUBTFUL and then he is to be given time to go back and fill in any omitted items.

6. If the voter worries over the questions for more than fifteen minutes, the agent should say: "Don't think too long over your opinions. We want your first judgment. If you can't make up your mind on any point, put your cross under DOUBTFUL."

7. The smaller unaddressed envelopes are for the individual blanks. As soon as a blank is completed, one of these plain envelopes should be handed to the voter, who will fold his blank once and place it in the envelope, which he will seal.

8. When a voting agent has secured her quota of filled blanks or all she is able to secure, she is to drop the individual sealed envelopes into the large envelope and return AT ONCE to the local or state League giving it to her. (The state Leagues must mail all blanks to the Washington Headquarters before November 8.)

Have You Caught Up With the Atom?



How Good Is Your Survival Quotient?

FISH WITH GILLS MEET A QUICK DEATH ON DRY LAND—

A BROWN RABBIT IN THE SNOW IS AN EASY TARGET—

Long ago a scientist offered the theory of the "survival of the fittest"—animals who can adapt themselves to their environment survive, those who can't become extinct.

CAN YOU ADAPT YOURSELF TO THE AIR AGE?

HAVE YOUR IDEAS CAUGHT UP WITH THE ATOMIC BOMB?

or ARE YOU A BROWN RABBIT IN THE SNOW?

Test yourself on the following questions. Choose the answer that seems to you to be *best*. Find your S.Q.: Survival Quotient.

I. The purpose of the United Nations Organization should be:

- ☐ A. To keep the power of the world in the hands of the Big Three.
- ☐ B. To prevent war and lay the economic foundations for peace through an organized cooperative effort.
- ☐ C. To bring representatives of all nations together in one place so they can understand each other better.

II. The atomic bomb has made most of us sure that peace is the price of survival. The United States, therefore, should:

- ☐ A. Build a huge army and navy and police the world.
- ☐ B. Take the lead in establishing a super-state, with an international legislature and an executive.
- ☐ C. Go to work to make the United Nations succeed.

(SEE OVER)

A R E P L Y

to

The L E A G U E of W O M E N V O T E R S

on

T A R I F F S and T R A D E

by

O. R. STRACKBEIN, CHAIRMAN

THE NATION-WIDE COMMITTEE ON IMPORT-EXPORT POLICY

815 - 15th Street, N.W.
Washington 5, D. C.
STerling 3-0430

October 1958